

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: 18th and Vine Historic District

other name/site number: n/a

2. Location

street & number: along sections of E. 18th, E. 19th, and Vine sts.; Highland and Woodland
aves.; and The Paseo

not for publication: n/a

city/town: Kansas City

vicinity: n/a

state: MO county: Jackson

code: 095

zip code: 64108

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private

Category of Property: district

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>35</u>	<u>5</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>35</u>	<u>6</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National
Register: 1

Name of related multiple property listing: Historic Resources of the 18th and Vine Area of
Kansas City, Missouri

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4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria.

 See continuation sheet.



Signature of certifying official G. Tracy Mehan, III, Director

22 July 91
Date

Department of Natural Resources and State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
 See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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5. National Park Service Certification

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I, hereby certify that this property is:

<u> </u> entered in the National Register	_____	_____
<u> </u> <u> </u> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<u> </u> determined eligible for the	_____	_____
<u> </u> National Register	_____	_____
<u> </u> <u> </u> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<u> </u> determined not eligible for the	_____	_____
<u> </u> National Register	_____	_____
<u> </u> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<u> </u> other (explain): _____	_____	_____

Signature of Keeper

Date
of Action

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6. Function or Use

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Historic: DOMESTIC
DOMESTIC
COMMERCE/TRADE

Sub: single dwelling
multiple dwelling
business

Current : DOMESTIC
DOMESTIC
DOMESTIC

Sub: single dwelling
multiple dwelling
hotel

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification:

Italianate
Colonial Revival
Spanish Colonial Revival

Other Description: _____

Materials: foundation brick roof asphalt
walls wood other wood
brick

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

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8. Statement of Significance

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Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: local.

Applicable National Register Criteria: A

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : n/a

Areas of Significance: Ethnic Heritage--Black
Commerce
Performing Arts

Period(s) of Significance: 1886-1941 _____

Significant Dates: n/a _____

Significant Person(s): n/a _____

Cultural Affiliation: n/a _____

Architect/Builder: see continuation sheet

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

X See continuation sheet.

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Historic Functions:

COMMERCE/TRADE/professional
COMMERCE/TRADE/organizational
COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE/department store
COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant
SOCIAL/meeting hall
RELIGION/religious structure

Current Functions:

COMMERCE/TRADE/business
COMMERCE/TRADE/professional
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
RELIGION/religious structure
RECREATION AND CULTURE/music facility
LANDSCAPE/parking lot
VACANT/not in use

X See continuation sheet.

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- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
x previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

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x State historic preservation office
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository:

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Acres of Property: 9.01 acres

A	$\frac{15}{15}$	$\frac{364865}{365105}$	$\frac{4327725}{4327675}$	B	$\frac{15}{15}$	$\frac{364965}{365085}$	$\frac{4327725}{4327475}$
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x See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: x See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: x See continuation sheet.

Name/Title: Philip Thomason

Organization: Thomason and Associates Date: December 21, 1989

Street & Number: P.O. Box 121225 Telephone: 615/383-0227

City or Town:Nashville State:TN ZIP:37212

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The 18th and Vine Historic District is located in the southeastern section of Kansas City, Missouri, approximately one-half mile southeast of downtown along East 18th Street, Vine Street, and adjacent streets. The district consists of thirty-five contributing buildings, five non-contributing buildings, one non-contributing structure, and one previously listed building, the Mutual Musicians Foundation Building (NRHP 1979; NHL 1981). Property types represented in the district are defined in the Multiple Property Submission "Historic Resources of the 18th and Vine Area of Kansas City, Missouri" and include the following: Commercial Buildings, twenty-two contributing and three non-contributing; Dwellings, nine contributing and two non-contributing, with one outbuilding counted as contributing; and Social, Educational and Religious Buildings, four contributing and one previously listed. The majority of buildings in the district are one- to three-story masonry Commercial Buildings constructed between c. 1885 and 1930.

The 18th and Vine district boundary extends to include all contiguous pre-1941 properties and to exclude modern or altered buildings. The district is located in a mixed use area with modern residential areas to the north and commercial and industrial areas to the east and west. To the south, the district is bounded by the right-of-way of the Union Pacific Railroad. The western edge of the district runs along The Paseo, which is a major north/south thoroughfare in Kansas City, and extends in an easterly direction to Woodland Avenue. Within the district the land is relatively level with few major landscape elements associated with commercial buildings. The residential buildings along Highland Avenue have a number of large shade trees. Interspersed throughout the district are several vacant lots and parking lots. Single family residences which remain from the late nineteenth century in the district are one- and two-story balloon frame structures which are located along the 1800 block of Highland Avenue. All of these residences were built in Folk Victorian forms such as gable front designs. Some were built with Queen Anne influences but most have minimal decorative detailing. While alterations to these residences have occurred in recent decades most display discernible forms and design.

By the late nineteenth century, the area around the intersection of East 18th and Vine streets was known as the "Bowery" and was the home of thousands of Kansas City's black residents. The area was predominately residential in character, with the exception of a row of commercial buildings which were erected along East 18th Street. After 1900, demands for housing continued to increase in the area as the black population of Kansas City doubled. To meet this growth, developers erected multi-family dwellings along East 19th Street. In the 1600 block of East 19th Street are three similar plan, two-story apartment houses built in 1902. These three buildings contained two to three apartments each and are rectangular in plan with Italianate influences such as arched windows and corbelled brickwork. In the 1700 block of East 17th Street

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are also three similar plan two-story buildings constructed in 1910 and 1911. All three of these structures were built with four apartments each and are of brick construction with detailing such as arched windows and stone lintels.

After 1900, demands for housing continued to increase in the area as the black population of Kansas City doubled. To meet this growth developers erected multi-family dwellings along E. 19th Street. In the 1600 block of E. 19th Street are three similar plan, two-story apartment houses built in 1902. These three buildings contained two to three apartments each and are rectangular in plan with Italianate influences such as arched windows and corbelled brickwork. In the 1700 block of E. 17th Street are also three similar plan two-story buildings constructed in 1910 and 1911. All three of these structures were built with four apartments each and are of brick construction with detailing such as arched windows and stone lintels.

To serve this growing residential area several two-story brick commercial buildings were constructed to provide neighborhood services such as grocery stores and drug stores. During the 1880s and 1890s the buildings at 1514 E. 18th Street, 1725 E. 18th Street, and 1600 E. 19th Street were built in traditional two-part commercial forms of the period. The first story of these buildings have storefronts on the main facade and originally were composed of large expanses of glass for display windows and recessed entrances. These storefront elements were supported either by cast iron pilasters and columns or brick piers. The second story of these buildings originally displayed arched windows with corbelled brick hood molding and decoration at the cornice of corbelled brick, sheet metal, or wood. The building at 1725 E. 18th Street was also embellished with a small bay window at its second story corner. These buildings were constructed with influences of the popular Commercial Italianate style of the period and retain much of their original character.

After 1900, construction of commercial buildings increased in the area along E. 18th Street and Vine Street. The demand for commercial property rose significantly and many residences along these streets were razed and replaced with brick commercial structures. The buildings at 1511-1513 E. 18th Street, 1600-1610 E. 18th Street, and 1819 Vine Street were built in these years in designs typical of the period. All three buildings were originally built with large storefronts supported by brick piers and had upper facade detailing of corbelled brick. These buildings reflect the shift away from detailing such as arched windows associated with the Italianate style and instead have rectangular windows with stone or concrete lintels.

Other notable commercial buildings of the period include the one-story brick buildings at 1514 E. 19th Street and 1516-1522 E. 19th Street. Both buildings were constructed with identical detailing and originally displayed storefronts with large display windows, recessed entrances, and multi-light transoms. The

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exterior brick was given a white glaze and above the storefronts a large sheet metal upper facade was added. This sheet metal was stamped with various decorative moldings and displayed a projecting cornice at the roofline.

The decade of the 1920s was a period of extensive commercial development in the 18th and Vine area. Most residences along the 1800 block of Vine street and 1500 and 1600 blocks of E. 19th Street were razed and many new commercial buildings were erected. The only major residential building constructed in this decade in the district was the Western Apartments on Highland Avenue. This three-story buildings was complete din 1920 and reflects an architectural form commonly referred to as "Tapestry Brick". This building form is distinguished by its restrained detailing and has exterior walls of undecorated brick and rectangular sash windows. The Western Apartments was built in a U shape with porches for the apartments located within its recessed area.

The majority of commercial buildings competed after 1920 in the district were also Tapestry Brick structures. The Lincoln Building at 1601 E. 18th Street, the Security Loan and Investment Association Building at 1816 Vine Street, and building at 1619-1627 E. 18th Street are all examples of this type of construction. Each building has storefronts of plate glass, transoms, and recessed entrances while the upper facades have rectangular sash windows and restrained brick decoration. This brick decoration is usually displayed in arrangements of header or stretcher courses in rectangular or diamond designs or in distinct bands which extend the width of the facade. Concrete panels are also often interspersed to vary these upper facade designs. An exception to these restrained designs was the Roberts Building which was completed in 1923 with an exterior of white glazed brick, a stepped parapet, and large sheet metal cornice on the upper facade.

In addition to the buildings used for offices or shops, three major theaters were also constructed or rebuilt in the area during the 1920s. This decade witnessed Kansas City's rise as a center for jazz music and these theaters were the site of jazz performances, vaudeville acts, and motion pictures. The Eblon Theater at 1822 Vine Street was completed in 1923 and had a two-story brick facade with Spanish Revival detailing. The buildings was designed with a curvilinear parapet, arched entrances, decorative brick coursing and a red tile roof shed canopy at the second story. This building fell into disrepair in recent years and was largely razed, however, its main facade on Vine Street remains standing along with its foundation walls. Due to the extensive loss of historic fabric the Eblon Theater is included as a non-contributing structure in the district.

The Gem Theater at 1615-1617 E. 18th Street was built in 1912 and remodeled into its present appearance in 1924. Its glazed terra cotta facade is the

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most decorative of any commercial building in the district and reflects influences of Baroque forms of the 17th century. The theater has a curvilinear parapet and extensive detailing of terra cotta such as egg and dart molding, cartouches with floral designs, and acanthus leaf molding. A more restrained theater facade is that of the New Rialto Theater at 1701-1703 E. 18th Street. This theater no longer retains its original first floor design but the upper facade is of brick and stucco and has decorative detailing confined to panels of brick and stucco.

Two notable religious buildings were also constructed in the district in the 1920s. Both the Jamison Temple C.M.E. Church and the Centennial United Methodist Church were built with Neo-Classical detailing and retain their original designs. The Jamison Temple is of brick construction and has a large two-story portico on the main facade. Its capitals are unusual and reflect Egyptian Revival influences. The Centennial Church also has a two-story portico on the main facade in the Doric order and is of stone construction. The only other church in the district is the St. Paul Missionary Baptist Church on Highland Avenue which was built in a one-story gable front plan in 1918-1919 and remodeled into its present appearance in 1942. Because this building was remodeled only one year past the district's period of significance it is included as contributing to the district.

The 18th and Vine area remained a densely populated black residential and commercial area throughout the 1940s and 1950s and it continued to be an important center for black commerce. The only major building constructed in the district during these years was the U.S. Postal facility at 1825 Vine Street which was built in 1953. Most late 19th and early 20th century buildings continued to be occupied for residential or commercial use and the major changes which occurred in these years were storefront alterations to some of the buildings.

With integration of businesses in the 1960s and 1970s the 18th and Vine area gradually declined in importance as a center for black commerce. Many shops and stores closed as shoppers went elsewhere and most black professionals moved downtown or to other sections of the city. With the decline in commercial activity buildings were vacated and several were eventually razed. The Shannon Building, the Booker T. Hotel, and Street Hotel were all demolished and this demolition spurred adjacent businesses to leave the area. By the early 1980s, many vacant lots and parking lots marked the site of significant buildings.

Today, the 18th and Vine Historic District continues to be a mixture of commercial buildings, residences, theaters, churches, and vacant lots. Many of the commercial buildings and residences are presently vacant and are boarded up to prevent vandalism. Despite the demolition and deterioration

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which has occurred in the area significant planning efforts are underway to revitalize the 18th and Vine district. Many of the vacant buildings are owned by the Black Economic Union (BEU) and are to be part of a long range rehabilitation effort by the BEU and developers. The Lincoln Buildings has recently been renovated as part of this plan and houses a number of offices and businesses. Several other businesses have also recently moved into the area and renovation of additional structures is planned for coming years.

Individual Property Descriptions:

1. 1812 Highland Avenue: St. Paul Missionary Baptist Church (Grace Temple Non-Denominational Church): The St. Paul Missionary Baptist Church was built 1918-1919 of brick construction. Its original exterior appearance was altered in 1942 with the addition of a stone veneer. The church has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, stone foundation, and exterior of random rubble limestone and concrete. The main entrance has double doors added ca. 1960 of wood and glass. Over the doors and windows is concrete and stone jack arching and the windows have concrete sills. The north and south bays have fine window openings which have been enclosed with concrete blocks. These facades have concrete block veneers in the rear bays. Property type: Social, Educational, and Religious Buildings. (C)

2. 1816 Highland Avenue: Two-story frame, three bay, rectangular plan residence built ca. 1915. The house has a stone foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, and exterior of asphalt and asbestos shingles. The rear of the house appears to have a section dating ca 1890 but several additions and remodelings occurred ca. 1915 to give the residence its present appearance. On the main (east) facade is a two-story porch with square posts. The second story porch was enclosed ca. 1960 with wood siding and one-over-one metal windows. The main entrance has a ca. 1920 multi-light glass and wood door and windows are one-over-one rectangular wood sash. On the north bay of the first floor is a solid wood door. On the north facade is a ca. 1890 original one-story porch with milled columns and a railing with square wood balusters. Property type: Dwelling. (C)

3. 1818 Highland Avenue: One-story frame, gable front, three bay residence built ca. 1910. The house has a concrete foundation, gable roof of rolled asphalt, and exterior asbestos shingles. On the main (east) facade is a hipped roof porch with square posts on brick piers. The porch has an open weave brick railing. The main entrance has an original glass and wood Bungalow style door and windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash. Property type: Dwelling. (C)

4. 1820 Highland Avenue: One-story frame, gable front, rectangular plan, two bay residence built ca. 1890. The house has a concrete foundation, gable roof

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of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, and exterior of asbestos shingles. On the main facade is a one-story hipped roof, full width porch with added wrought iron columns and railing. The main entrance has a ca.1920 four light Bungalow style door. Windows are ca. 1920 six-over-one rectangular sash. In the gable field is a vent window. Property type: Dwelling. (C)

At the rear of 1820 Highland Avenue is a ca. 1930 garage of concrete block construction. The garage has original wood doors and a hipped roof. (C).

5. 1821 Highland Avenue, Western Apartments (Rochester Hotel): Three-story brick, four bay, U-shaped hotel built 1912-20. The building has an ashlar stone foundation, flat roof of rolled asphalt, interior wall brick flues and exterior of 6 course bond brick. The main entrance has a ca. 1960 wood and glass door and concrete sill. Windows on the main facade are rectangular one-over-one wood sash with header course sills. Windows on the north and south bays are rectangular, some of which are set within segmental arches. These arches have two courses of header bond brick. The exterior of these facades are of 6 course common bond. These facades have 9 bays of windows. At the roofline on the main facade is a header belt course and a flat parapet with terra cotta coping. The interior was inaccessible but continues to be used as residential hotel units. Property type: Dwelling. (C)

6. 1822 Highland Avenue: Two-story frame, three bay, rectangular plan, Queen Anne influenced residence built in 1887. The house has a stone foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimneys, and exterior of asbestos shingles. On the main (east) facade is a two-story full width porch with square wood columns added ca. 1920. The first story has a wrought iron railing and on the second story is a railing with square wood balusters. On the first story of the main facade are two primary entrances leading to the first and second floors. Both entrances have ca. 1920 glass and wood door. Windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash and ca. 1920 three-over-one vertical light sash. Beneath the eaves on the main facade are large wood brackets. Property type: Dwelling. (C)

7. 1823 Highland Avenue, Musician's Union Local #627: The Musician's Union Local #627 is located in a two-story, brick building which was constructed in 1904. The main facade was altered ca. 1960 into its present appearance with added stucco, windows, and doors. Despite alterations to the building it is significant through its associations with the rise of Kansas City jazz and this significance was recognized through its listing on the National Register in 1979. The building was also designated a National Historic Landmark in 1981. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

8. 1824 Highland Avenue: Two-story frame, three bay residence built in a rectangular plan ca. 1915. The house has a cross gable roof with asphalt

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shingles, asbestos exterior siding, interior brick chimneys, and a brick and stone foundation. On the main (east) facade is a projecting gambrel roof and full width, two-story porch. This porch has square wood posts and a railing with square balusters added ca. 1940. There are two primary entrances on the main facade leading to the first and second stories. Both entrances have doors of single light and paneled wood design. A similar door is located on the central bay of the second story and opens onto the porch. Windows are original rectangular one-over-one wood sash with slight frame cornices. On the first floor of the main facade is a projecting bay with paired one-over-one wood sash windows. On the north and south facades are three window bays on each floor. Property type: Dwelling. (C)

9. 1826 Highland Avenue: Two-story frame, two bay, gable front residence built in 1907 and moved to its present location in 1983. This residence originally stood at 1820 Vine Street adjacent to the Eblon Theater and to avoid demolition was moved to its present site. The residence retains original exterior detailing such as a porch with milled columns and frieze with square spindles. Due to the moving of the building and the loss of its original site and setting, the property is non-contributing to the character of the district. Property type: Dwelling. (NC)

10. 1827 Highland Avenue: One-story frame, three bay rectangular plan residence built ca. 1883 and extensively altered ca. 1960. Remodeling of this residence on the main facade includes a permastone exterior veneer and porch railing of random rubble limestone. Doors and windows on the residence have also been altered. Because of the significant changes to the building it is non-contributing to the character of the district. Property type: Dwelling. (NC)

11. 1813-1815 The Paseo, Jamison Temple C.M.E. Church: The Jamison Temple C.M.E. Church is a two-story brick, gable front, three bay church built in 1926. The building has a coursed rubble limestone foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles, and exterior of six course common bond wire brick. The building was constructed with Neo-Classical detailing and features a recessed central bay with four concrete columns on the main facade with Egyptian influenced lotus flower capitals. The main entrance has three original doors of wood and glass multi-light design with original Gothic influenced metal hardware. The doors are divided by Doric motif pilasters. Above the central entrance is a wood pediment. The entrances are located within a two-story arched central bay and the arch is highlighted by yellow glazed stretcher and header bond courses and in the arch itself are stained glass windows. Flanking this entrance bay are small one-over-one rectangular wood sash windows of stained glass with glazed yellow header course surrounds.

Bays which flank the central bay have elliptical arched inscribed brick and

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concrete panels on the first story and paired stained glass casement windows on the second story. Above the columns is a belt course of glazed yellow brick which extends the width of the building. The building has a simple wood cornice at the roofline and in the gable field is an elliptical vent window with a glazed yellow brick surround. On the south bay of the basement level are ca. 1960 double doors of wood and glass. The north and south facades have seven bays of arched stained glass windows with three courses of brick relief arching and brick sills. Property type: Social, Educational, and Religious Buildings. (C)

12. 1814 Vine Street: One-story brick, two bay, rectangular plan commercial building constructed ca. 1915. This building was extensively altered on the main facade ca. 1960 with the addition of metal and glass windows and door, and enclosure of the storefront. The upper facade also has added concrete and brick panels. Due to these alterations the building is non-contributing to the character of the district. Property type: Commercial Building. (NC)

13. Security Loan and Investment Association Building, 1816 Vine Street: The Security Loan and Investment Association building is a two-story, two bay rectangular plan building constructed in 1922-23. The main facade is of five course bond construction of wire brick while other facades are of five course common bond. The storefront has two primary entrances. In the south bay is an entrance which leads to a staircase connecting with the second story. This entrance has been covered with plywood but the original rectangular concrete lintel and sill are visible. The main entrance into the first floor is recessed and retains an original single light glass and wood door and rectangular single light transom. The ceiling of the entrance is of tongue and groove. Adjacent to the entrance bay are display windows resting on original brick bulkheads. The brick bulkheads have inset soldier course panels. The original display windows have been removed or covered with plywood panels. Above the entrance and display windows is a wood transom bar and transom which has been covered with plywood panels.

On the second floor are two window openings with rectangular concrete lintels and sills. Both window openings have been covered with plywood. Just below the roofline is a concrete rectangular panel inscribed "SECURITY LOAN AND INVESTMENT ASS'N 1922." Flanking this panel are concrete panels laid in a cross pattern. At the roofline is a stepped parapet of concrete coping. On the south facade are three window openings with brick sills. On the north facade the building shares a party wall with the adjacent one-story structure. On the second story are two rectangular window openings with brick sills.

The interior of the first story is composed of a large room with smaller adjacent offices. This interior has plaster walls and ceilings, a carpeted floor, and no decorative detailing. The upper floor was inaccessible. The

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building is presently vacant. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

14. 1819 Vine Street: Two-story brick, three bay, rectangular plan commercial building. The building is of stretcher bond brick construction. The storefront was altered in 1949 with added brick bulkheads, structural glass blocks, and glass and metal display windows. The main entrance has a glass and wood multi-light door. Above the door is a transom which now contains an air conditioning unit. In the transom area over the display windows is a projecting shed canopy of wood shingles. In the south bay of the storefront is an original single light glass and wood paneled door which opens onto a second story staircase. Above the door the original transom opening has been enclosed. Over the transom location is a rectangular concrete lintel.

On the second floor are three one-over-one rectangular wood sash windows with concrete lintels and sills. At the roofline is a flat parapet and terra cotta tile coping. On the north facade of the second story are paired one-over-one rectangular wood sash windows set within a segmental arch. The south facade originally shared a party wall with an adjacent structure which has been demolished. At the rear of the building is a concrete block addition added in 1949. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

15. 1822 Vine Street, Eblon Theater Site: The site of the Eblon Theater retains brick and concrete foundation walls on the west and north elevations and a two-story brick, five bay curtain wall on the east elevation facing Vine Street. This facade was built as part of the original building in 1923 and is composed of glazed yellow wire brick laid in stretcher bond. On the first story are two arched and two rectangular entrance openings. The arched opening in the south bay has an elliptical arch with two courses of header bond brick and a concrete keystone and shoulders. Within the arch are glazed green diamond shaped tiles with a central diamond shaped concrete panel. The adjacent elliptical arched entrance has two courses of header bond brick and concrete shoulders.

The rectangular entrance bays have concrete shoulders but no other decorative detailing. Also on the first floor are two small and one large rectangular window openings. The two small windows have concrete lintels and label molding and concrete sills. The large window opening in the central bay has concrete shoulders. On the upper facade are three bays with the central bay containing three window openings. These windows share a header bond brick sill, soldier course lintel, and projecting shed canopy of wood construction. This canopy has large wood brackets and a roof surface of red clay tiles. Windows in the north and south bays of the second floor have concrete sills and concrete lintels with label molding. At the roofline is a Spanish influenced curvilinear parapet with concrete coping. Due to the loss of

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historic fabric behind the facade wall the Eblon Theater is included as a non-contributing structure. (NC)

16. 1825 Vine Street: One-story concrete and metal building constructed in 1953. (NC)

17. 1826-30 Vine Street, Roberts Building: The Roberts Building is a two-story brick, rectangular plan, five-bay two-part commercial building. The building's brick exterior is of stretcher bond white glazed brick. The building has four separate storefronts with the primary entrance located in the central bay. This entrance is recessed and has three separate single light glass and wood doors, all of which have been covered with plywood panels. Above each door is a transom bar and rectangular single light transom. The floor surface of this entrance has rectangular marble pavers and a concrete sill with inset metal letters which spell "ROBERTS BUILDING." To the south of the main entrance is a bay containing a large display window. This window has been covered with plywood but rests on an original glazed brick bulkhead. Above the window is a molded wood transom bar and transom which has been covered with plywood panels.

The south bay of the storefront contains a recessed entrance with flanking display windows. The entrance has a single light glass and frame door with plywood added over the original glass light. The display windows have been covered with plywood panels and rest on original brick bulkheads. Above the display windows is a molded wood transom bar and transom with added plywood panels. The two north storefront bays are similar and both contain original single light glass and wood doors flanked by display windows. Both doors have plywood panels added over the glass lights. Above both doors are small rectangular single light transoms. The display windows have been covered with plywood panels and rest on glazed brick bulkheads. Above the windows and doors is a molded wood transom bar and four-light transom which has been covered with plywood panels.

The upper facade has five bays with each bay containing paired one-over-one rectangular wood sash windows. Each window rests on header course brick sills and above each window is a sheet metal cornice with small rosettes. Just below the roofline is a large projecting sheet metal cornice with rosette panels. At the roofline is a stepped parapet with sheet metal coping which also displays small rosette designs. The north and south facades share party walls with adjacent buildings. On the rear or west facade is a concrete ramp which leads to a large garage door to provide access into the building. The original garage door has been removed and replaced with a ca. 1970 metal door. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

18. 1827-1831 Vine Street: One-story brick, four-bay, rectangular plan

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commercial building constructed in 1928. The building is divided into four separate storefronts on the main facade. Each storefront contains a single light glass and wood door with a flanking display window. All doors are original with two doors having plywood over the original glass lights. Over each display window are added wood panels. The display windows rest on original concrete bulkheads. Over the doors and windows is a wood transom bar and multi-light glass transoms. Most of the building's transom area has been covered with plywood panels but several original lights are visible with textured wave pattern opaque glass. Dividing the two north and south bays is a brick pier and concrete pier.

Above the storefront the upper facade is of textured yellow brick laid in stretcher bond. Above the transom is a soldier course lintel which extends the width of the building. In the north and south bays are large rectangular brick panels of header bond brick and concrete paneled corners. At the corners of the building and at the central bay are brick piers which project above the roofline. The building has a flat parapet with concrete coping. The north facade shares a party wall with the adjacent building. The south facade faces an alley and has small rectangular windows set within segmental arches. The interior was inaccessible. Property type: Commercial Building.
(C)

19. 1824 Woodland Avenue, Centennial United Methodist Church: The centennial United Methodist Church is a two-story, five-bay, Neo-Classical style church built in 1928. The church was built in a rectangular plan with a random rubble limestone and concrete veneer. The building has a concrete foundation and cross gable roof of asphalt shingles. The main (east) facade is dominated by a two-story pedimented portico with four concrete Doric columns. The pediment has a sheet metal entablature which extends along the north and south facades of the building. The three primary entrances have solid wood double doors added ca. 1979. Above the doors are original wood transoms and paired stained glass transom windows. The entrances are located in a recessed bay which has a smooth concrete exterior. The doors have concrete lintels and surrounds. Windows flanking the entrance bays are paired narrow rectangular design with rusticated stone lintels and sills and contain stained glass.

The north and south facades have seven bays containing rectangular stained glass windows with random rubble stone lintels and sills. Also on these facades are one-over-one rectangular wood sash windows with similar sills and lintels. On the south facade is a one-story gable roof wing added ca. 1979 with glass and metal double doors. The rear facade has five bays of single light and one-over-one rectangular sash windows with random rubble stone lintels and sills. On the north facade is a metal fire escape added ca. 1979. The interior retains its original floor plan with the balcony area supported by wood Tuscan columns. The interior has carpeting and paneling added during

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the ca. 1979 remodelings. Property type: Social, Educational, and Religious Buildings. (C)

20. 1511-1513 E. 18th Street: One-story brick, three-bay, rectangular plan commercial building constructed ca. 1900. The building has three separate storefronts on the main facade. The central storefront (1513) has a recessed entrance with a ca. 1970 metal and glass door. Flanking the door are original display windows with copper muntin bars resting on frame and stucco bulkheads. The ceiling of the recessed entrance has tongue and groove woodwork. The east storefront (1513 1/2) has an entrance flush with the sidewalk which has a ca. 1970 glass and metal door and small rectangular single light transom. This transom has been enclosed with plywood and stucco. The west storefront (1511) has a recessed entrance with a ca. 1970 glass and metal door with a tongue-in-groove ceiling. Flanking the entrance are display windows on frame and stucco piers. Separating each storefront bay are square metal columns. The transoms over the entrances and display windows have been covered with plywood.

The upper facade is composed of corbelled brick belt courses and narrow recessed or indented brick panels. Large brick piers divide the upper facade into three bays. Both the east and west facades originally shared party walls with adjacent structures and have no fenestration. The interior of the building has been remodeled with added ceiling materials, carpeting and paneled walls. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

21. 1514 E. 18th Street: Two-story brick, four-bay, rectangular plan Commercial Italianate building constructed in 1886. The building retains its original four-bay storefront on the main facade. This storefront has an original recessed off-center entrance with a single light glass and wood door. Flanking the door are large display windows resting on wood bulkheads. These bulkheads have been covered with plywood panels in recent years. Above the display windows is an original glass transom. Dividing these bays are original cast iron pilasters. The pilasters appear to have been manufactured in Kansas City but their manufacturer is unreadable. In the storefront's west bay is a single light glass and wood paneled door which presently has plywood in the glass location. Above the door is a transom bar and multi-light glass transom.

The second story of the main facade has three window openings with one-over-one rectangular wood sash windows set within segmental arches. The majority of these window surfaces have been covered with plywood. The arches have two courses of header bond brick and the windows have stone sills. The central window has a lower sill level to adjacent windows. At the roofline is a wood cornice with large brackets, floral designs, and raised floral wood panels. On the east and west facades are one two-over-two wood sash windows. At the

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rear facade is an original one-story brick wing. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

22. 1600-1610 E. 18th Street: The building at 160-1610 E. 18th Street is a two-story brick, six-bay, rectangular plan commercial building constructed ca. 1905. The building's main facade is oriented towards East 18th Street with a secondary facade located along Vine Street. The building's main facade is divided into six separate storefronts. Of these storefronts those at 1604 and 1606 are largely intact while 1600, 1602, 1608 and 1610 have been altered.

The 1600 storefront retains its original recessed entrance which has a ca. 1970 solid wood door. Over the door is a single light transom now enclosed with plywood. The display windows have been covered with plywood and the entire storefront has an added exterior of wood shingles. Above the transom area is a row of black carrara glass panels. Between the 1600 and 1602 storefront is an original single light glass and wood paneled door which opens onto a staircase connecting with the second story. Over the door is an original four-light transom.

The 1602 storefront retains its original recessed entrance, however, the door and transom area have been covered with plywood. Several display windows have been covered with plywood or have been somewhat altered with new materials. In the east bay is an original display window on frame bulkheads. Above the window is a transom bar and transom now covered with plywood. Between the 1602 and 1604 storefronts is a single light glass and wood paneled door which opens onto a second story staircase. Above the door is a single light transom now covered with plywood. The 1604 storefront has a recessed entrance with an original single light glass and wood door. Above the door is a two-light glass transom. Flanking the door are original display windows with copper muntin bars resting on frame bulkheads. The bulkheads have been covered with plywood panels. Above the display windows are transom bars and large transoms covered with plywood panels. Extending across the storefront is a ca. 1970 shed canopy of wood shingles.

The 1606 storefront has a recessed entrance with a ca. 1980 solid wood door. Above the door is an original two-light transom. Flanking the door are display windows with copper muntin bars. The display windows rest on frame bulkheads with added wood panels. Over the display windows are transom bars and transom areas which have been covered with wood panels. Extending across the storefront is a canvas awning.

The 1608 storefront was completely remodeled ca. 1970 with modern wood doors and added wood panels. Extending across this storefront is a canvas awning. The 1610 storefront was also remodeled ca. 1970 with added wood and glass panels, modern doors, and a canvas awning.

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Above the 1602-1610 storefronts is a fascia panel of sheet metal which has rectangular inset panels and a small metal cornice. Dividing each storefront bay is a brick and concrete pier. The upper facade is composed of stretcher bond brick and at the corners of the building are brick quoins. In the two central bays of the building's second story are three one-over-one rectangular wood sash windows with concrete lintels and sills. The other upper store bays have paired one-over-one rectangular sash windows. At the roofline is a corbelled brick cornice with dentil motif designs and a flat parapet with concrete coping.

The Vine Street facade has two secondary entrances on the first floor with one entrance retaining an original single light glass and wood door. The other entrance has been enclosed with metal panels. Both doors have stone lintels and sills. On the second story are eight bays of rectangular one-over-one wood sash windows with stone lintels and sills. At the roofline is a continuation of the corbelled brick cornice. The rear facade has numerous window bays of rectangular one-over-one and two-over-two sash set within segmental arches. Several original doors are also located on the first story. The interior of the building has been altered in most sections but several rooms retain original paneled doors and plaster walls and ceilings. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

23. 1601 E. 18th Street, Lincoln Building: The Lincoln Building is a three-story, eight bay, Tapestry Brick commercial building constructed in 1921. The building has its primary facade oriented towards E. 18th Street while a secondary facade faces Vine Street. The E. 18th Street facade has six separate storefronts which were remodeled ca. 1986. Each storefront has textured concrete bulkheads, aluminum and glass display windows, and wood transom panels. The primary entrances have aluminum and glass double doors and large single light transoms. Over the storefronts are canvas awnings and dividing each storefront are original opening which has been enclosed with brick.

The upper floors have an exterior of stretcher bond brick of varying colors and textures. On the upper two floors are eight window bays with aluminum and glass windows added ca. 1986 into the original openings. The window surrounds retain their original soldier and sailor brick coursing with corner concrete shoulders. Windows on both floors share a continuous stone sill. Between the second and third stories in the central bay is a rectangular sign panel inscribed "LINCOLN BUILDING." Above the third story windows is a stone belt course and at the roofline are three courses of header bond brick and a flat parapet with stone coping.

The entrance at the northwest corner of the building is chamfered with an

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original square brick and stone pier. The Vine Street facade is composed of eleven bays with the storefronts and upper facade window bays displaying the same original and added details as the E. 18th Street facade. On the Vine Street facade are three primary and one secondary entrances with aluminum and glass door. The south and east facades of the building lack decorative detailing.

The building was originally constructed with a "U" shape with a central open courtyard. This configuration was altered with the addition of a skylight creating an open atrium during recent remodeling. The interior has added carpeting, modern doors, and some added partition walls. On the first floor several sections retain original pressed metal ceilings. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

24. 1612 E. 18th Street: One- story brick, three-bay, rectangular plan, commercial building constructed ca. 1915. The original residence at this site was built ca. 1915 and it was moved back from the street ca. 1925 and a one-story commercial building was added from the residence to the sidewalk level. The main facade has a recessed entrance with an original single light glass and wood door. Above the door is a transom which has been covered with plywood panels. The door has flanking display windows some of which are visible while others have been covered with plywood panels. The display windows rest on original brick bulkheads. Above the display windows are rectangular transoms which have been covered with plywood.

The upper facade is composed of stretcher bond brick and at the roofline is a flat parapet and coping of header bond brick. Behind this section is the gable roof of the residence and the east wall of this building is of wood and stucco. Window openings on this facade have been covered with plywood. The interior was inaccessible. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

25. 1615-1617 E. 18th Street, Gem Theater: The Gem Theater is a two-story brick and terra cotta, four-bay, building constructed in 1912 with its main facade remodeled in 1924. The building was constructed in a rectangular plan of six-course common bond constructed except on the main facade which has a sheathing of cream colored glazed terra cotta. The main facade is dominated by a large metal and glass marquee which was added to the building ca. 1940. The first floor has two primary entrances on the main facade separated by a central ticket booth. Each entrance has three single light glass and wood doors with the glass panels presently covered with plywood.

The ticket booth has aluminum and glass windows which are covered with plywood and at the top of the booth is a projecting aluminum cornice. The ticket counter is of marble and rests on bulkheads of structural glass blocks. Flanking the ticket booth are aluminum and glass display panels presently

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covered with plywood. The east and west bays of the storefront have original rectangular display panels. The entire first story has a sheathing of cream colored carrara glass panels. The upper facade has Baroque influences and on the second story are four window openings with ca. 1960 metal hinged jalousie windows. The terra cotta sills are supported by brackets in scallop and floral designs.

Above the windows are rectangular panels with original copper light fixtures. Above these panels are cartouches with floral designs and hanging floral ribbon panels. Below the roofline is a terra cotta cornice with acanthus leaf molding and dentils. At the roofline is a stepped parapet with egg and dart molding and indented panels. At the corners of the roofline are stepped terra cotta piers and original copper and glass light fixtures. The interior was inaccessible but informants describe the interior as retaining original plaster walls and open theater space. Property type: Commercial Building.
(C)

26. 1619-1627 E. 18th Street: Two-story brick, three-bay, rectangular plan commercial building constructed in 1923. The building's primary facade is oriented towards East 18th while a secondary facade faces Highland Avenue. The building has four separate storefronts on the main facade. The 1619 storefront has a recessed entrance with an original single light glass and wood door. Over the door is a single light transom covered with plywood. Flanking the entrance are original display windows with copper muntin bars. These display windows rest on concrete and brick bulkheads. Above the storefront is a wood and metal transom bar and transom area covered with plywood. At the east bay of the storefront is a recessed entrance leading to a second story staircase. This entrance has an original single light glass and wood door and rectangular single light transom.

The central storefront (1623-1625) has a recessed entrance with two doors opening onto separate commercial spaces. Each door is of original single light glass and wood design with rectangular single light transoms. Flanking the doors are display windows resting on concrete and brick bulkheads. Over the entrance and display windows is a wood transom bar and transom covered with plywood. The entrance is presently barred by a brick bulkhead panel which has been extended across its width. The 1627 storefront has been altered with ca. 1970 solid wood doors and added wood and glass display windows. The original concrete and brick bulkheads remain intact. Above the display windows is a wood and glass transom bar and transom panel covered with plywood. Dividing each storefront are brick piers.

The upper facade has an exterior of six course textured common bond. Above the storefront is a belt course of soldier course brick. Windows on the upper facade are paired or single six-over-one rectangular wood sash added in 1988.

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The window openings retain their original concrete sills and have soldier course lintels. Below the roofline in the central bay is a rectangular panel of header course brick. At the roofline is a stepped parapet with concrete coping. The Highland Street facade has a secondary entrance on the first floor with a ca. 1960 metal door. The upper facade has four window openings which have been enclosed with plywood. The interior of the first story commercial areas have been remodeled with dropped ceilings and carpeting in some sections. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

27. 1701-1703 E. 18th Street, New Rialto Theater (Boone Theater): The New Rialto Theater is a three-story brick, three-bay, rectangular plan building constructed in 1924. The building's main facade is oriented towards East 18th Street with a secondary facade on Highland Street. On the main facade the storefront has been altered with added brick and structural glass panels ca. 1970. In the west bay is an entrance which has been enclosed with plywood. The upper facade has three bays with stucco exterior separated by brick piers. The central bay has two sets of paired one-over-one rectangular wood sash windows on each floor with brick sills. The east and west bays have two one-over-one rectangular wood sash windows on each floor. Above the third story windows are rows of corbelled brick and the brick piers have inset panels of stucco. Below the roofline are three rectangular stuccoed panels above each bay. At the roofline is a flat parapet with concrete coping.

The Highland Street facade has 10 bays with each bay having a stucco exterior and divided by brick piers. On this facade is a large garage door opening with a ca. 1960 wood overhead door and a secondary entrance with a ca. 1960 metal door. The two north bays have two one-over-one rectangular wood sash windows on each floor. At the rear is a raised section for the stage's fly space. This facade has stucco panels along the roofline similar to the main facade. Four of the bays on this facade have large vent windows on the first floor level. The interior was inaccessible. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

28. 1705-1711 E. 18th Street: Two-story brick and frame, four-bay, rectangular plan commercial building constructed in 1923. The first story of this building is of brick construction while the second story is of frame. The first floor has four separate storefronts with both original and added detailing. The west storefront (1705-07) has a recessed entrance with two door openings. Both doors have been enclosed with plywood panels. Flanking the doors are display windows on wood bulkheads. Several of the windows have been covered with plywood panels and the bulkheads have added ca. 1960 asphalt siding. Above the entrance and display windows is a wood transom bar and transom panel covered with plywood.

The 1709 Storefront has a recessed entrance and the door opening and display

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windows have added plywood panels. Asphalt siding presently covers the wood bulkheads. The building's central bay contains an entrance leading to the second store staircase. This entrance has been enclosed with plywood but above is an original transom bar and transom. The two east storefronts at 1711 have original single light glass and wood doors with the glass lights covered with plywood panels. Display windows also have added plywood panels and asphalt siding covers the frame bulkheads. Above the entrances and windows is a transom bar and transom panels with added plywood. Each storefront bay is divided by brick piers.

The upper facade has an incised full width wood porch with square columns and railing with square balusters. At the porch roof is a cove cornice with a stucco surface. The upper floor is divided into eight separate rooms with seven of the rooms having entrances which open onto the second story porch. Flanking the doors are window openings and both the door and window openings have added plywood panels. The interior was inaccessible. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

28. 1715-1723 E. 18th Street, Kansas City Call Building: This complex of three buildings has been occupied by the Kansas City Call newspaper since 1922. The three-story section was built in 1888 and the adjacent two-story section on the west was built ca. 1890. In 1945, an ell shaped addition was placed to the east of the three-story section with frontage on both E. 18th Street and Woodland Avenue. All three sections of the complex were altered in 1964 with brick panels on the first story and a metal grill on the second story. Because of these alterations this complex is non-contributing to the character of the district. If the 1964 remodelings were removed it is possible that the two 19th century buildings could be considered contributing to the district. Property type: Commercial Building. (NC)

30. 1725 E. 18th Street: Two-story brick, three-bay, rectangular plan commercial building constructed in 1889. The building's main facade is oriented towards East 18th Street with the chamfered corner entrance facing northeast towards the corner with Woodland Street. The building's secondary facade faces Woodland Street. The main entrance has been altered with a ca. 1970 wood surround and a ca. 1970 solid wood door. The storefront on the E. 18th facade was built out from the main facade ca. 1925 and has brick bulkheads with structural glass blocks. This storefront in turn was altered ca. 1960 with added brick and glass panels. The Woodland Street storefront has plywood over the display window opening and added ca. 1960 concrete block bulkheads.

Over the display windows is an original two-light transom. The upper facade facing 18th Street has two arched window openings with brick relief arching and stone sills. Above the windows is a brick belt course. The building's

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most prominent feature is the wood and metal bay window which extends at the northeast corner over the entrance. This bay window has three window openings covered with plywood panels. At the roofline is a metal cornice with dentils. The Woodland Street facade has a secondary entrance on the first floor which has been enclosed and covered with stucco. Window openings on the upper facade have added plywood panels but retain original brick relief arching. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

31. 1510 E. 19th Street: One-story brick, four-bay, rectangular plan commercial building constructed in 1926. The building was altered ca. 1960 with the addition of wood and stucco panels on the main (south) facade. Windows in these bays have been covered with plywood panels. The southwest and southeast corners of the building are chamfered and each contain primary entrances. Both original door openings and transoms have been covered with plywood. The building has a simple wood cornice with original light fixtures located along the fascia board. At the roofline is a shed roof with original clay tile shingles and intersecting clay ridge tiles. Windows on the west facade have also been covered with plywood. The interior was inaccessible. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

32. 1514 E. 19th Street: One-story brick, two-bay, rectangular plan commercial building constructed in 1912. The storefront is original and retains its recessed entrance. This entrance is located in the east bay and is of three panel single light glass and frame design. Above the door is a wood transom bar and single light transom. The original display windows have been covered with plywood panels. The display windows rest on brick bulkheads of white glazed stretcher bond brick. The storefront's west support pier is also of white glazed stretcher bond brick. Above the display windows and entrance bay is a wood transom bar and five light transom. Each rectangular transom light has had the glass removed and replaced with plywood panels.

The upper facade of the building is of sheet metal and displays a cornice above the transom with chevron or sawtooth design. The cornice at the roofline has deteriorated in recent years and has been removed. The building shares a party wall on the east facade but the west facade faces an alley. This facade is of five course common bond construction and part of this wall has been stuccoed. Windows on this facade have been covered with plywood. The interior was inaccessible. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

33. 1516-1522 E. 19th Street: One-story brick, rectangular plan, commercial building built in 1909 and composed of four storefronts. Three of the storefronts (1516-1520) are oriented towards E. 19th while the major storefront (1522) is oriented towards the corner of E. 19th and Vine Street. The three storefronts facing E. 19th Street are divided by brick piers of glazed white stretcher bond brick. Above each storefront is a sheet metal

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upper facade. This upper facade has a small cornice just above the storefronts with chevron molding. The fascia has a band of cylindrical ornamentation and at the roofline is a projecting cornice with pellet molding.

The 1516 storefront is of two bays with a recessed entrance. The original display windows, bulkheads, and transoms, have been removed and replaced ca. 1970 with board and batten wood panels. The original door has also been removed and replaced with a ca. 1970 solid wood door. The 1518 storefront is of two bay configuration and retains an original single light wood door in the east bay. This door has had the glass removed and replaced with a plywood panel. Above the door are two, single light transoms which have had the glass lights painted. The floor of the recessed entrance has an original square tile surface. The storefront has had the original display windows removed and replaced with fiber board panels. The window's original copper muntin bars remain. The display windows rest on frame bulkheads with added plywood panels. Above the display windows is a wood transom bar and transom. The transom has been covered with fiber board panels. In the ceiling of the entryway is a decorative pressed metal surface.

The 1522 storefront is of four bays with the main entrance located in a chamfered corner bay oriented towards the corner of East 19th and Vine Street. This entrance retains original double doors of single light glass and wood design. The glass lights have been covered with fiberboard panels. Above the doors is a transom bar and transom which has been covered with plywood panels. Flanking the entrance are large display windows on the East 19th and Vine Street facades. These display windows have been covered with plywood panels and rest on frame bulkheads with added plywood. Original copper sills and molded transom bars are extant on both facades. The original transoms remain but have been covered with fiberboard panels. On the upper facade is a continuation of the sheet metal panels with chevron molding and a projecting cornice with pellet molding.

In the north bay on the Vine Street facade is a secondary entrance with a single glass and wood door. The glass has been removed and replaced with plywood. Above the door are two separate rectangular single light transoms divided by wood transom bars. Both transoms have been covered with fiberboard panels. Flanking this entrance bay are brick piers of white glazed stretcher bond brick. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

34. 1600 E. 19th Street: Two-story brick, three-bay, rectangular plan, commercial Italianate building constructed in 1890. The main facade has a three-bay storefront altered ca. 1987. This storefront has a corner entrance with a ca. 1890 glass and paneled door added to this location. This corner entrance originally had a chamfered open configuration but is presently enclosed with glass and metal panels. At the entrance corner is an original

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cast iron column with fluting and pellet molding. Flanking the entrance are two display windows of wood and glass resting on concrete stucco bulkheads. Above the display windows the transom area has been covered with corrugated metal panels. Above the transom area is an added wood cornice.

On the upper facade are three one-over-one rectangular wood sash windows set within segmental arches. The windows have stone sills and brick hood molding with each window arch connected by a corbelled brick belt course. Below the windows is a rectangular panel of corbelled brick. At the roofline is a corbelled brick belt course and cornice. At the corners are projecting brick piers.

On the west facade's north bay is a secondary entrance with a ca. 1970 solid wood door. Above the door is a molded wood transom and original arched single light transom. Over the door are two header courses of brick relief arching. Dividing the two floors on this facade is a corbelled brick belt course. The first floor has a small segmental arched single light window with a concrete sill. On the second floor of this facade are two one-over-one rectangular wood sash windows set within segmental arches. At the roofline is a corbelled brick cornice. Extending on both floors is a flue stack with a corbelled brick base. The interior has been remodeled in recent years into a nightclub and no original decorative features remain. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

35. 1602-1604 E. 19th Street: One-story brick, two-bay, rectangular plan, commercial building constructed in 1927. The building has two storefronts both of which were altered ca. 1980. Alterations include the addition of brick bulkheads, wood and glass display windows, a ca. 1980 door, transoms and added wood shingles. The building's storefronts are supported and divided by brick and concrete piers. The brick has a yellow glaze and is laid in a stretcher bond pattern. Above the storefronts is a brick soldier course which extends the width of the building.

The upper facade is of stretcher bond yellow brick with inset concrete panels laid in a diamond pattern. At the roofline are brick panels of soldier and sailor courses, two rows of corbelled brick, and a flat parapet with concrete coping. The building shares a party wall on the west facade and the east facade is laid in six-course common bond with no fenestration. The interior has been remodeled several times and has dropped ceilings and added partition walls. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

36. 1606 E. 19th Street: This building is one of three similar plan two-story brick, residential structures built in 1902 at 1606-1610 E. 19th Street. The building is of three-bay, irregular course common bond brick construction and rests on a rusticated stone foundation. The building has a flat roof of

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rolled asphalt roofing and exterior brick chimneys. On the main (south) facade are central entrances flanked by two windows. All of the entrances have been covered with plywood and the original door configuration is unknown. The entrances are set within segmental arches with the arches composed of two courses of header bond brick. The two windows flanking the entrance and those on the upper facades are identical one-over-one rectangular wood sash set within similar segmental arches. These windows have stone sills and many have been covered with plywood. Above the windows on the main facade is a corbelled brick belt course of glazed yellow brick. At the roofline is glazed yellow brick, terra cotta tile coping, and corner brick piers with stone capitals.

The building has three entrances located on the east facade and all entrances have been covered with plywood and no original detailing is visible. Over these entrance bays are shed roof wood canopies. The buildings appear to originally have had a one-story porch on the main facade but these have been removed. At the rear facade is a two-story porch in deteriorated condition. The interior was inaccessible. Property type: Dwelling. (C)

37. 1608 E. 19th Street: This building is one of three similar plan two-story brick, residential structures built in 1902 at 1606-1610 E. 19th Street. The building is of three-bay, irregular course common bond brick construction and rests on a rusticated stone foundation. The building has a flat roof of rolled asphalt roofing and exterior brick chimneys. On the main (south) facade are central entrances flanked by two windows. All of the entrances have been covered with plywood and the original door configuration is unknown. The entrances are set within segmental arches with the arches composed of two courses of header bond brick. The two windows flanking the entrance and those on the upper facades are identical one-over-one rectangular wood sash set within similar segmental arches. These windows have stone sills and many have been covered with plywood. Above the windows on the main facade is a corbelled brick belt course of glazed yellow brick. At the roofline is glazed yellow brick, terra cotta tile coping, and corner brick piers with stone capitals.

The building has two entrances located on the east facade and all entrances have been covered with plywood and no original detailing is visible. Over these entrance bays are shed roof wood canopies. The buildings appear to originally have had a one-story porch on the main facade but these have been removed. At the rear facade is a two-story porch in deteriorated condition. The interior was inaccessible. Property type: Dwelling. (C)

38. 1610 E. 19th Street: This building is one of three similar plan two-story brick, residential structures built in 1902 at 1606-1610 E. 19th Street. The building is of three-bay, irregular course common bond brick construction

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and rests on a rusticated stone foundation. The building has a flat roof of rolled asphalt roofing and exterior brick chimneys. On the main (south) facade are central entrances flanked by two windows. all of the entrances have been covered with plywood and the original door configuration is unknown. The entrances are set within segmental arches with the arches composed of two courses of header bond brick. The two windows flanking the entrance and those on the upper facades are identical one-over-one rectangular wood sash set within similar segmental arches. These windows have stone sills and many have been covered with plywood. Above the windows on the main facade is a corbelled brick belt course of glazed yellow brick. At the roofline is glazed yellow brick, terra cotta tile coping, and corner brick piers with stone capitals.

The building has two entrances located on the east facade and all entrances have been covered with plywood and no original detailing is visible. Over these entrance bays are shed roof wood canopies. The buildings appear to originally have had a one-story porch on the main facade but these have been removed. At the rear facade is a two-story porch in deteriorated condition. The interior was inaccessible. Property type: Dwelling. (C)

39. 1705-1707 E. 19th Street, Sears Apartments: The building at 1705-1707 E. 19th Street is one of three identical plan structures built in 1910 and 1911 by black realtor, John Sears. The building is a two-story brick, five-bay, rectangular plan, commercial and residential building constructed in 1911. It is of five course common bond construction with a concrete and brick foundation, flat roof of asphalt rolled roofing, and exterior brick chimneys. The building is constructed of four units with two on each floor. The central bay of the first floor contains an original single light glass and wood paneled door which opens onto a staircase leading to the second floor units. This entrance has a stone sill and rectangular stone lintel.

Flanking the central entrance are two storefronts with paneled single light glass and wood doors and large display windows. The doors have original wood transom bars and single light glass and wood transoms. The display windows have been covered with plywood and rest on brick bulkheads. Above the display window openings is a wood transom bar and transom which has been covered with plywood. On the second story are four one-over-one wood sash rectangular windows with stone sills and rectangular stone lintels. At the roofline is a corbelled brick cornice with dentil motif designs. The roofline has a flat parapet with terra cotta concrete coping. On the east and west facades are three window bays with one-over-one rectangular wood sash windows set within segmental arches. The facade of the 1705-07 building received a stucco surface ca. 1950. At the rear of the building is a ca. 1950 two-story wood and concrete addition. The interior was inaccessible. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

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40. 1711-1713 E. 19th Street, Sears Apartments: The building at 1711-1713 E. 19th Street is one of three identical plan structures built in 1910 and 1911 by black realtor, John Sears. The building is a two-story brick, five-bay, rectangular plan, commercial and residential building constructed in 1911. It is of five course common bond construction with the exception of the main facade which is of Flemish bond construction. The building has a concrete and brick foundation, flat roof of asphalt rolled roofing, and exterior brick chimneys. The building is constructed of four units with two on each floor. The central bay of the first floor contains an original single light glass and wood paneled door which opens onto a staircase leading to the second floor units. This entrance has a stone sill and rectangular stone lintel.

Instead of display windows on the main facade the building has large one-over-one rectangular wood sash windows with stone lintels and sills. This building is also of Flemish bond on the main facade. The doors have original wood transom bars and single light glass and wood transoms. On the second story are four one-over-one wood sash rectangular windows with stone sills and rectangular stone lintels. At the roofline is a corbelled brick cornice with dentil motif designs. The roofline has a flat parapet with terra cotta concrete coping. On the east and west facades are three window bays with one-over-one rectangular wood sash windows set within segmental arches. At the rear is a two-story wood porch with square columns. The interior was inaccessible. Property type: Commercial Building. (C)

41. 1715-1717 E. 19th Street, Sears Apartments: The building at 1715-1717 E. 19th Street is one of three identical plan structures built in 1910 and 1911 by black realtor, John Sears. The building is a two-story brick, five-bay, rectangular plan, commercial and residential building constructed in 1911. It is of five course common bond construction except on the main facade which is of Flemish bond construction. The building also has a concrete and brick foundation, flat roof of asphalt rolled roofing, and exterior brick chimneys. The building is constructed of four units with two on each floor. The central bay of the first floor contains an original single light glass and wood paneled door which opens onto a staircase leading to the second floor units. This entrance has a stone sill and rectangular stone lintel.

Flanking the central entrance are two storefronts which have been enclosed with plywood panels. The display windows have been covered with plywood and rest on brick bulkheads. Above the display window openings is a wood transom bar and transom which has been covered with plywood. On the second story are four one-over-one sash rectangular windows with stone sills and rectangular stone lintels. At the roofline is a corbelled brick cornice with dentil motif designs. The roofline has a flat parapet with terra cotta concrete coping. On the east and west facades are three window bays with one-over-one

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rectangular wood sash windows set within segmental arches. Property type:
Commercial Building. (C)

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Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri Page 1

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Architect/Builder: 18th and Vine Historic District

Jamison Temple C.M.E. Church, 1813-1815 The Paseo: Architect/Charles M. Williams.

Security Loan and Investment Association Building, 1816 Vine Street:
Architect/ W.T. Thomas.

Eblon Theater, 1822 Vine Street: Architect/Paul H. Anthony-Builder/E.E. Williams.

1514 E. 19th Street: Builder/E.P. Madorie.

1705-1707-1711/1713-1715/1717 E. 19th Street: Architect/Owen and Payson-Builder/Samuel Smith.

Centennial United Methodist Church, 1834 Woodland Avenue: Architect/Leon Grant Middaugh.

1705-1711 E. 18th Street: Builder/J. Eagles

New Rialto Theater, 1701-1703 E. 18th Street: Architect/H. Alexander Drake-Builder/Fogel Construction Company.

Western Apartments, 1821 Highland Avenue: Builder/George M. Bliss Construction Company.

Mutual Musician's Foundation Building, 1823 Highland Avenue: Architect/Rudolf Markgraf.

1619-1627 E. 18th Street: Architect/Robert Peden Company-Builder/Carl Bliss Construction Company.

Gem Theater, 1615-1617 E. 18th Street: Architect/George Carman-Builder/P.J. Morley.

Lincoln Building, 1601 E. 18th Street: Builder/F.J. Becker (Independence, MO). Unknown.

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Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri

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The 18th and Vine Historic District, Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, is significant under criterion A in the areas of COMMERCE and ETHNIC HERITAGE--BLACK for its historical importance as a center for black commerce in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The district is also significant in the area of PERFORMING ARTS as the most intact grouping of buildings in Kansas City associated with the growth and development of jazz music in the 1920s and 1930s. The district is composed of forty-two buildings and structures and is located on the southeast section of Kansas City. Since 1930, construction has been limited in the district and it retains its early 20th century appearance and character. The period of significance extends from 1886, the date of the construction of the earliest extant buildings in the district, to 1941, the arbitrary fifty year limit and the advent of World War II, which resulted in the disruption of the area due to wholesale migration. Property types associated with Ethnic Historic include single and multi-family dwellings, social, religious and commercial buildings. Property types associated with Commerce include commercial buildings and multi-family dwellings. Property types associated with the Performing Arts are represented by commercial buildings. The significance of the 18th and Vine area is further discussed in the Multiple Property Submission "Historic Resources of the 18th and Vine Area of Kansas City, Missouri."

In the 1880s, blacks began to move away from their traditional neighborhoods along the river to the southern and eastern sections of the city. One of the residential centers for black citizens began to develop in an area centered on the intersection of 18th and Vine Streets. By 1900, this area contained hundreds of black residents and the beginnings of a commercial area along E. 18th Street. Dozens of frame single- and multi-family dwellings were built in these years and several brick commercial buildings were constructed housing grocery stores and clothing stores.

The steady growth of the black community in the 18th and Vine area led to increased residential and commercial construction throughout the early 20th century. Hotels, apartment buildings, office buildings, and mercantile stores were all erected in these years and a substantial commercial area grew along the 1500, 1600, and 1700 blocks of E. 18th Street. To serve the educational needs of the area, major schools and social buildings were constructed within two blocks of the intersection of 18th and Vine. By 1920, the area was a dense urban landscape of residences, commercial buildings, theaters, office buildings, and public buildings.

The 1920s were boom years in Kansas City and this growth and development extended into the black community. Over a dozen major buildings were constructed in the district during these years including the Lincoln Building, Roberts Building, and the Eblon Theater. This boom in construction led to the erection of commercial structures south of E. 18th Street onto Vine Street, E.

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Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri

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19th Street and adjacent streets. By mid-decade the 18th and Vine area was recognized as the center for black commerce in the city and home to the most prominent black professionals and businessmen.

The emergence of the 18th and Vine area as a commercial center coincided with its distinction as a center for jazz music and musicians. Kansas City's unique jazz style began ca. 1920 with the formation of bands led by Bennie Moten. Moten and other bandleaders such as Count Basie and Walter Page were influential musicians who made Kansas City one of the best known jazz centers in the country. The Pendergast administration of the 1930s led to the city's reputation as a "wide open" town and hundreds of nightclubs operated during this decade and provided steady employment for musicians.

A number of famous clubs and theaters were located in the 18th and Vine area in these years. The most significant of these were the Subway Club, Sunset Club, and Blue Room whose buildings no longer exist. Extant buildings associated with jazz clubs and musicians include the Lincoln Building, Gem Theater, New Rialto Theater, and the building at 1600-1610 E. 18th Street. Other buildings were meeting and social places for musicians such as the Mutual Musicians Local #627 Hall on Highland Avenue.

The fall of the Pendergast machine in the late 1930s and the coming of World War II, led to the closing of nightclubs throughout the city and the influence of jazz in the 18th and Vine area waned. Many of the city's more prominent musicians such as Count Basie and Charlie Parker were attracted to the jazz scenes in New York and Chicago. In the 1940s and 1950s, the 18th and Vine area continued to be an important black commercial area but it was no longer a prominent home for jazz.

In recent years much of the black population of Kansas City relocated to new areas to the east and south and many of the original residences in the 18th and Vine area have been razed. Industrial development has occurred to the east and west and modern housing developments were built along the area's northern boundary. As the black population moved away from 18th and Vine the commercial activities have also been reduced and many of the buildings are presently vacant. Despite these reversals the 18th and Vine Historic District remains a significant collection of residential and commercial buildings which represent Kansas City's jazz era and its center for black commerce.

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Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri Page 1
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10. Geographical Data

UTM References:

E. 15/364855/4327525

Verbal Boundary Description: The boundary for the 18th and Vine Historic District, Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, includes the following lots: Lots 2 through 32 of Block 2, and lots 48 through 61 and 68 and 69 of Block 3 of the H.W. Armfield's Addition; lots 1 and 2 of Block 1 of Murdock's Addition; lots 1, 2, and the west half of 3 in Block 1, lots 25 through 29 and 35 through 38 of Block 3, and lots 39 through 52 of Block 4 of the William Tom's Addition; and lots 1, 3, 5, 7, lots 49 through 56, the east ninety feet of lots 57 and 59, and the west eighty feet of lots 58 and 60 of Elder's Addition.

Verbal Boundary Justification: The boundary for the 18th and Vine Historic District is drawn to include all contiguous properties that are historically associated with the 18th and Vine area and to exclude modern and altered buildings. The northern boundary is drawn to include buildings on the north side of E. 18th Street. No other significant properties are north of the rear alley behind these buildings. The northern boundary is also drawn to exclude vacant lots on the north side of E. 18th Street in the 1600 and 1700 blocks. The eastern boundary is drawn to exclude vacant lots and modern commercial buildings located on the west and east sides of Woodland Avenue. The Attucks School which is also located on the east side of Woodland Avenue has been nominated individually to the National Register. The southern boundary is drawn to exclude vacant lots and modern or altered buildings in the 1500 and 1600 blocks of E. 19th Street. The western boundary extends along a rear alley behind properties in the 1800 block of Vine Street and excludes modern and altered buildings located along The Paseo and the 1500 block of E. 18th Street. The only exception is the inclusion of the Jamison Temple C.M.E. Church and the boundary extends to include this building. On the west side of The Paseo in the 1800 block the Paseo YMCA has been nominated individually to the National Register. Interspersed throughout the district are several vacant lots and parking lots which are adjacent to significant structures and buildings.

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18th and Vine Multiple Resource Area
18th and Vine Historic District
Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri
Date: September, 1989
Photo by: Thomason and Associates, Nashville, TN
Neg: Department of Natural Resources
View: 1511-1513 E. 18th Street, view east of north facade.
Photo # 1 of 27

View: 1514 E. 18th Street, view north of south facade.
Photo # 2 of 27

View: 1600-1610 E. 18th Street, view northeast of west and south facades.
Photo # 3 of 27

View: Streetscape south side 1600 block E. 18th Street, towards southeast.
Photo # 4 of 27

View: Lincoln Building, 1601 E. 18th Street, view of north and west facades,
towards southeast.
Photo # 5 of 27

View: Gem Theater, 1615-1617 E. 18th Street, view of north facade, towards
south.
Photo # 6 of 27

View: Streetscape, south side of 1600 block E. 18th Street, towards southwest.
Photo # 7 of 27

View: Streetscape, south side of 1700 block E. 18th Street, towards southwest.
Photo # 8 of 27

View: 1715 E. 18th Street, north facade, towards southwest.
Photo # 9 of 27

View: New Rialto Theater, 1701 E. 18th Street, north and west facades, towards
southeast.
Photo # 10 of 27

View: Jamison Temple C.M.E. Church, 1813-1815 The Paseo, west and south
facades, towards northeast.
Photo # 11 of 27

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View: Streetscape, west side of 1800 block of Vine Street, towards southwest.
Photo # 12 of 27

View: Security Loan and Investment Association Building, 1816 Vine Street, east
facade, towards west.
Photo # 13 of 27

View: Streetscape, west side of 1800 block of Vine Street, towards northeast.
Photo # 14 of 27

View: Roberts Building, 1826-1830 Vine Street, east facade, towards west.
Photo # 15 of 27

View: Eblon Theater facade, 1822 Vine Street, east facade, towards west.
Photo # 16 of 27

View: Streetscape, east side of 1800 block of Vine Street, towards southeast.
Photo # 17 of 27

View: Streetscape, west side of 1800 block of Highland Avenue, towards
southwest.
Photo # 18 of 27

View: 1822 and 1824 Highland Avenue, towards southwest.
Photo # 19 of 27

View: Western Apartments, 1821 Highland Avenue, west and south facades,
towards northeast.
Photo # 20 of 27.

View: Mutual Musician's Local # 627, 1823 Highland Avenue, west facade,
towards east.
Photo # 21 of 27

View: Streetscape, west side of 1800 block of Highland Avenue, towards
northwest.
Photo # 22 of 27

View: 1514-1522 E. 19th Street, south facades, towards northeast.
Photo # 23 of 27

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CONTINUATION SHEET

18th and Vine Historic District,
Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri

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Section number Photos

View: Streetscape, north side of 1600 block of E. 19th Street, towards northeast.

Photo # 24 of 27

View: Streetscape, north side of 1600 block of E. 19th Street, towards northwest.

Photo # 25 of 27

View: Streetscape, south side of 1700 block of E. 19th Street, towards southwest.

Photo # 26 of 27

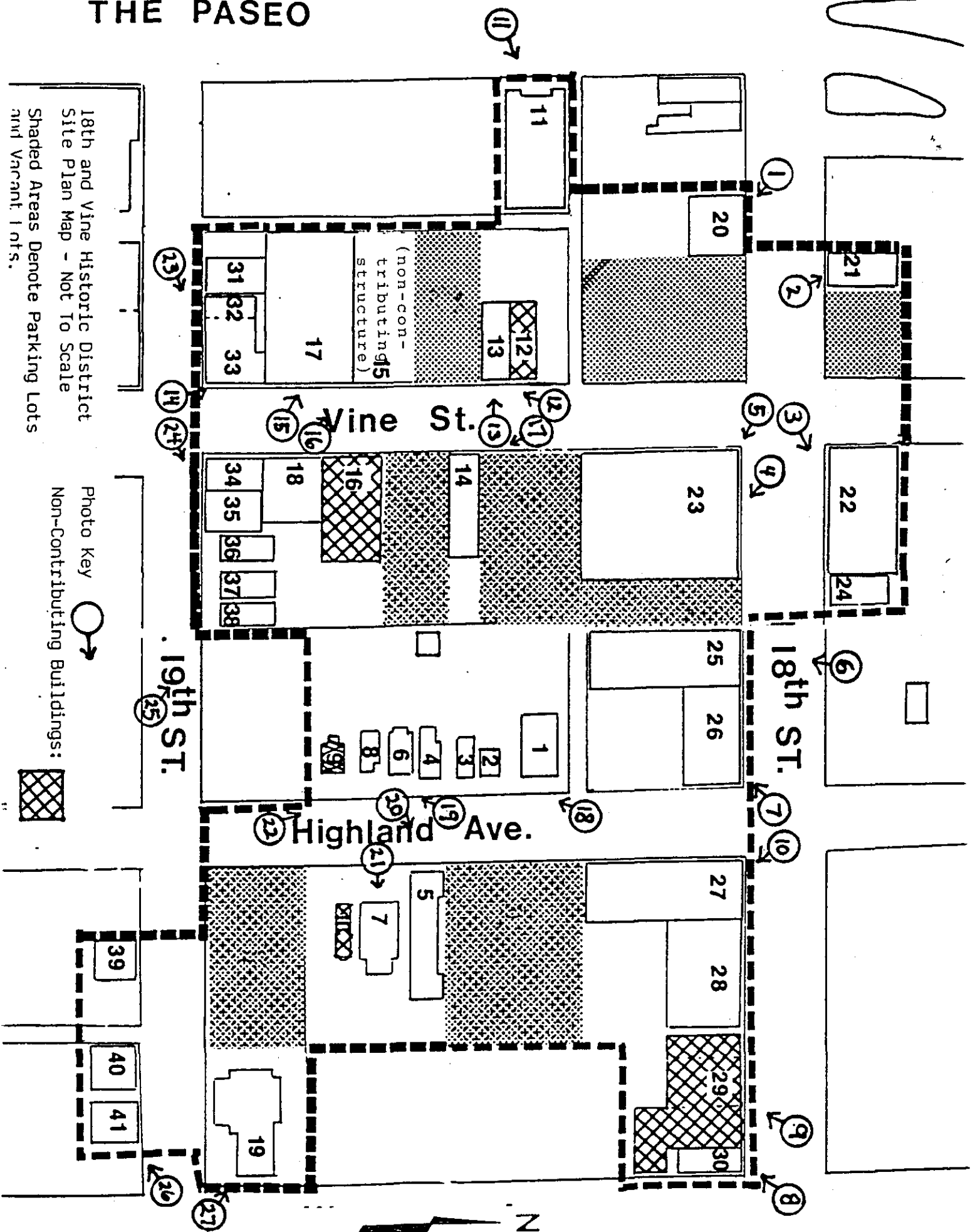
View: Centennial United Methodist Church, 1834 Woodland Avenue, east and south facades, towards northwest.

Photo # 27 of 27

THE PASEO

18th and Vine Historic District
Site Plan Map - Not To Scale
Shaded Areas Denote Parking Lots
and Vacant Lots.

Photo Key ○ →
Non-Contributing Buildings: [Cross-hatched box]

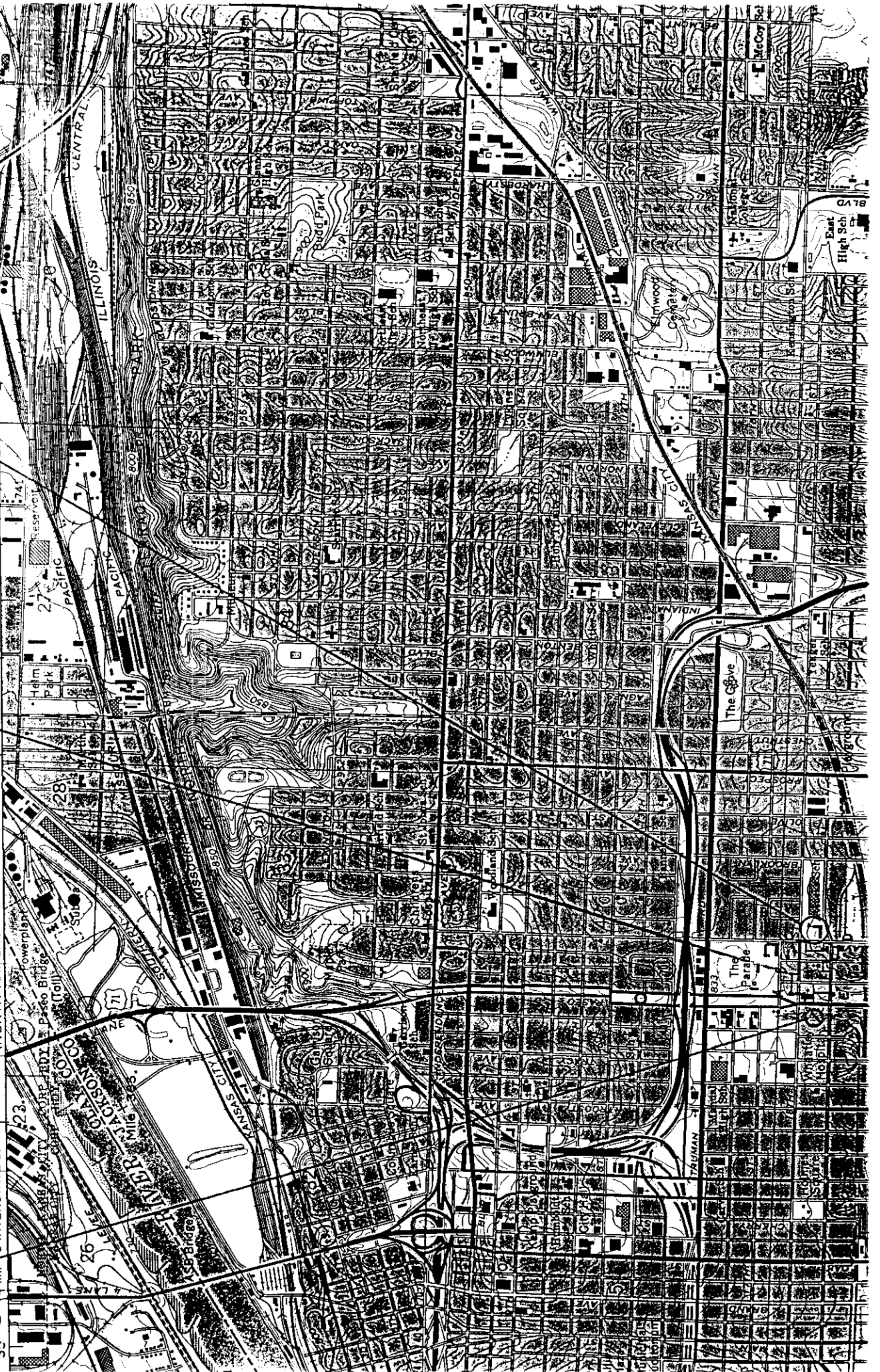


18th and Vine MPS:
 Paseo YMCA
 1824 The Paseo
 Kansas City, Jackson County
 15/364755/4227635

18th and Vine Historic District
 Kansas City, Jackson County
 A. 15/364865/4327725
 B. 15/364965/4327725
 C. 15/365105/4327675
 D. 15/365085/4327475
 E. 15/364855/4327525

Attucks School
 1815 Woodland Ave.
 Kansas City, Jackson County
 15/365155/
 4327605

ST. JOSEPH 50 MI. 4 MI. TO INTERSTATE 29
 ST. JOSEPH VIA INTER. 29 50 MI. 3.1 MI. TO JUNC. INTERSTATE 29 & 35
 7062 II NE (NORTH KANSAS CITY)
 35' 32'30" 1367 1490000 FEET (MO.) 1368 3.8 MI. TO INTERSTATE 35



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form

This form is for use in documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Type all entries.

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Historic Resources of the 18th and Vine Area of Kansas City, Missouri

B. Associated Historic Contexts

Black Ethnic Heritage in the 18th and Vine Area, ca. 1885-1941

The Growth and Development of Black Commerce in the 18th and Vine Area, 1886-1941

[X] See continuation sheet

C. Geographical Data

The 18th and Vine area is bounded on the north by the rear lot lines of properties located on the north side of E. 18th Street; on the east by the rear lot lines of properties located on the east side of Woodland Avenue; on the south by the rear lot lines of properties located on the south side of E. 19th Street; and on the west by the rear lot lines of properties located on the west side of The Paseo. These boundaries include all significant properties associated with the 18th and Vine area.

☐ See continuation sheet

D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Planning and Evaluation.

Michael Blackwell
Signature of certifying official W. G. Tracy Mehan III, Director
Department of Natural Resources and State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

22 July 91
Date

I, hereby, certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

Signature of the Keeper of the National Register

Date

G. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

Discuss the methods used in developing the multiple property listing.

☒ See continuation sheet

H. Major Bibliographical References

☒ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional documentation:

- ☒ State historic preservation office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency

- ☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Specify repository: _____

I. Form Prepared By

name/title Philip Thomason

organization Thomason and Associates

date 21 December, 1989

street & number P. O. Box 121225

telephone (615) 383-0227

city or town Nashville

state TN

zip code 37212

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 1 Historic Resources of the 18th and Vine
Area of Kansas City, Missouri

E. Statement of Historic Contexts

INTRODUCTION AND ORGANIZATION:

The multiple property submission "Historic Resources of the 18th and Vine Area of Kansas City, Missouri" is organized with reference to five contexts: Black Ethnic Heritage in the 18th and Vine Area, ca. 1885-1941; The Growth and Development of Black Commerce in the 18th and Vine Area, 1886-1941; Kansas City Jazz in the 18th and Vine Area, 1921-1941; Social Buildings and Organizations in the 18th and Vine Area, 1914-1941; and Black Education in the 18th and Vine Area, 1905-1941. These contexts are preceded by a discussion of the 18th and Vine area's geography and early growth and development.

GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

The 18th and Vine area is located in the eastern section of urban Kansas City, Missouri. Kansas City (1980 pop. 438,000) is the major city of western Missouri and is sited at the confluence of the Kansas and Missouri rivers. The downtown commercial area is located on a bluff on the south side of the Missouri River and residential and commercial areas stretch to the east and south in the city. Kansas City's elevation is 800 feet above sea level with several hills in the city rising above 1,000 feet. Most of the city consists of relatively level terrain.

The 18th and Vine area is located approximately one mile southeast of City Hall in an undulating section of the city. The area encompasses all or parts of eight city blocks which are laid out in a rectangular grid pattern typical of blocks throughout the city. Each block is aligned on a north/south and east/west axis which is also the dominant overall layout of the city. The majority of blocks in the area have rear alleys which bisect each block. The area's lowest level is along The Paseo, a major thoroughfare along the western edge. The terrain gradually slopes upwards to the east to Woodland Avenue along the eastern edge of the area.

The 18th and Vine area is a distinct geographical entity with major visual and landscape boundaries in all four directions. To the north of the area is a major city part known as "The Parade" and post-1940 housing projects. To the east and west are major light industrial and manufacturing areas consisting of one- to two-story buildings, the majority of which are post-1940 construction. To the south is the below grade railroad line of the Union Pacific Railroad which forms a distinctive visual and physical boundary. Within these boundaries the 18th and Vine area is essentially an island of pre-1940 residential and commercial buildings.

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Kansas City Jazz in the 18th and Vine Area, 1921-1941

Social Buildings and Organizations in the 18th and Vine Area, 1914-1941

Black Education in the 18th and Vine Area, 1905-1941

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BLACK ETHNIC HERITAGE IN THE 18TH AND VINE AREA, ca. 1885-1941

From the earliest days of settlement in the Kansas City area white settlers were accompanied by their black slaves. Missouri was admitted to the Union in 1821 as a slave state and by 1860, Negro slaves totaled 190 of a total city population of 4,418. The majority of blacks in these years were scattered through the residential area of the city living in close proximity to their owners. With the abolition of slavery in 1865, blacks were forced by law into segregated sections of the city. Between 1860 and 1870 the black population soared to 3,770 as former slaves left farms and plantations to seek jobs in the growing industrial and manufacturing areas of Kansas City. During these years the major center of the black population was along the riverfront in an area known as the North End and an area known as West Bottoms.

Between 1880 and 1890, Kansas City experienced an unprecedented boom with the population doubling from 55,785 to 132,716. The black population also doubled during this decade and represented 10% of city residents in 1890. Development of the riverfront areas for warehouses and manufacturing facilities led to the relocation of many blacks to the southeast and east sections of the city. Major black population centers which developed in these years were "Belvidere" at Troost and Independence Avenues and "Hick's Hollow" at Prospect and Independence Avenues.

Another major black settlement was an area in the southeast section of the city below 12th Street. This area became known as "The Bowery" and was the home to several thousand black residents by the turn of the century. The 1896 Sanborn Map of the city shows the area from 12th Street south to 19th Street to be a heavily developed residential section of the city. Dozens of commercial buildings housing grocery stores, drug stores and other businesses were interspersed throughout the area but it was overwhelmingly residential in character. This section of the black community had its center at the intersection of 18th and Vine Streets.

It was during the 1880s and 1890s that settlement of the 18th and Vine area occurred. Numerous residences were built along every street with most being duplexes or single family dwellings. The majority of these were one- to two-story frame residences built in rectangular or asymmetrical plans. The designs for these buildings were primarily vernacular forms such as Shotgun plans, Gable Front and Wing, or T-plans, and Pyramidal Roof form residences. Decoration to these structures reflected the Queen Anne and Italianate styles of the period.

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Residences in the 18th and Vine area which remain from these years include both modest one-story and larger frame single and multi-family houses. All of these are located in the 1800 block of Highland Avenue and continue to be occupied for residential use. The houses at 1820 and 1822 Highland Avenue are the oldest remaining in the area and although altered retain their original form and design. Other residences such as 1824 and 1818 Highland Avenue were built in the early 1900s.

Residents of the area reflected many working and middle class occupations. The city directories from the period list occupations such as maid, laborer, porter, and janitor and many worked in the warehouses and manufacturing facilities of the city. In addition to these working class residents there were also a number of black professionals listed such as attorneys, physicians, and teachers. Several shopowners are listed as residing on the second floor of buildings over their first floor businesses.

The intense settlement of this area was illustrated not only by the residential construction but also by the erection of schools, social halls, commercial buildings, and public buildings. To educate the hundreds of new school children in the area the Attucks School was formed by the School Board in 1893 on E. 18th Street near Brooklyn Avenue. This school moved in 1894 to 2108 E. 18th Street and was at this location until the present school was constructed in 1905. Another important public facility was the construction of the Hose Reel Company # 11 fire hall at 1812 Vine Street (razed). This two-story brick fire hall was built in 1890 and manned by an all-black fire company. Located near the corner of 18th and Vine Streets, this fire company remained at this location until moving to new facilities in 1931 at 2033 Vine Street.

To meet the shopping and service needs of area residents, numerous commercial buildings were constructed before 1900. Corner locations were especially prized for their visibility and the two-story brick buildings at 1600 E. 19th Street and 1725 E. 18th Street housed grocery stores in their early years. The three-story building at 1715 E. 18th Street and the two-story building at 1514 E. 18th Street were also built in the 1880s. In addition to the commercial buildings several social clubs and fraternal organizations met in buildings in the area. The most notable of these was the three-story Masonic building which was built at the southeast corner of E. 18th Street and Woodland Avenue (razed). This building was the center for the area's large number of black Masons throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

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After 1900, the 1500 to 1700 blocks of E. 18th Street gradually lost their residential character as more and more commercial buildings were constructed. Notable buildings erected before World War I, included the Shannon Building at 1522 E. 18th Street (razed), the two-story building at 1600-1612 E. 18th Street, and the Gem Theater at 1615-1617 E. 18th Street. Construction of commercial buildings also occurred in the 1800 block of Vine Street and along the 1500 and 1600 blocks of E. 19th Street. The proximity of shops and professional offices made the 18th and Vine area increasingly attractive to black working and middle class residents of Kansas City and movement into the area rose steadily in these years.

Between 1900 and 1910, the black population of Kansas City increased by 54% to over 23,000 residents. Much of this growth occurred in the blocks surrounding the 18th and Vine area and led to increased demands for housing and commercial space. In 1913, the 22 blocks in the vicinity of 18th and Vine contained a population of 4,295 residents and in response to the increasing demands for housing several developers razed existing single family dwellings and constructed multi-family units within the 18th and Vine area.

The earliest of these were the three identical plan apartment buildings constructed in 1902 by Henry Delay on E. 19th Street. These buildings were constructed with two to three units each and were built close together on narrow lots. All three buildings were two-stories and of substantial brick construction. Delay built these apartment buildings as rental property with four apartments built in each unit. Entrances to the apartments are on both the main facade and side facades of the buildings. Occupants of the buildings after their construction reflected working class occupations typical of the area. The buildings were the home of porter Howard Foote, laborer Otis Steele, maid Bernice Shepard, clerk Edward Moss, and Pullman Company employee Amos Johnson. Another notable building was the two-story brick building constructed at 1823 Highland Avenue in 1904. This building was occupied as a multi-family dwelling until 1928 when it became the home of the Mutual Musicians Local # 627.

A major residential development in the area was the construction of four identical plan fourplex units in the 1700 block of E. 19th Street, of which three remain. These buildings were constructed 1910-1911 by John T. Sears, a prominent black realtor of Kansas City. Sears had these buildings constructed for both residential and commercial use and they were occupied by a variety of working class residents and several commercial establishments in the 1910s and 1920s. Occupations of the tenants were typical of the area with laundry worker, chauffer, laborer, and similar trades represented. The second floors were used

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for residential space but the first floors also contained shops such as Lulu's Candy and Smoke Shop.

With few exceptions like John Sears, much of the development which occurred in the 18th and Vine area was financed by, and constructed by white investors. In 1913, of the 23,566 blacks in Kansas City, only 800 or 3.4 per cent were property owners. This lack of ownership was a concern to black businessmen such as Chester Franklin, editor of the Kansas City Call. The low rate of homeownership continued into the 1920s and in 1924 Franklin printed an editorial entitled "Keep Renting and Stay Poor." Despite attempts on the part of black leaders to stimulate homeownership most residents in the 18th and Vine area rented their residences in these years.

The majority of residents in the 18th and Vine area had little choice but to rent due to their economic status. In 1913, of the 8,100 black male workers in the city 5,006 were low paid laborers while another 600 were porters or waiters in restaurants and saloons. Only several hundred middle class professions were listed and professionals were also few in number. Only 23 black physicians and 4 dentists had offices in the city and similar professional occupations were also rare.

The large number of rental units and low economic status of area residents led to poor housing conditions in many of the blocks surrounding 18th and Vine Streets. Most buildings were of frame construction and a study of housing in 1913 found many to be substandard. One property noted in the study was the Hadley Flats at 19th and Woodland (now razed) which had 48 rooms and a rear apartment of 10 rooms all of which were divided into two room suites without any sinks or baths. Such conditions led to a higher incidence of infant mortality and illness.

After World War I, single-family residential construction in the 18th and Vine was limited. The value of the land and increasing commercial character of the area inhibited single-family construction in favor of multi-family apartments and hotels. The largest building of this type remaining in the area is the Western Apartments at 1821 Highland Avenue. The Western Apartments were built 1919-1920 by the George M. Bliss Construction Company as rental apartments to meet the increasing demands for black housing in the 18th and Vine area. Upon completion the Western Apartments was one of the largest apartment buildings built in the area and contained a total of 24 units. The Western Apartments was owned by a group of Kansas City developers who used the building as rental property for several decades.

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Residents of the apartments during the 1920s and 1930s were a cross section of working class professions. In 1925, occupants included maids, laborers, porters, and section hands and these professions are represented throughout city directory listings in these decades. After 1940, the building became the Rochester Hotel with rooms available on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis. The building continues to operate as a hotel and is the largest residential housing unit remaining in the 18th and Vine area. Other large apartments built in the 1920s included the eight units located on the second floor of the building at 1705-1711 E. 18th Street in 1923. At the rear of this building a 15 unit apartment house was added ca. 1930 to provide additional residential space on E. 18th Street (now razed).

In addition to the apartment buildings built in the area the demand for housing also led to the construction of several hotels. The Street Hotel at 1508-1512 E. 18th Street was the major black hotel in the area prior to 1920. Now razed, this three-story brick building dominated the northeast corner of The Paseo and E. 18th Street and provided both short term and long term lodging. The Booker T. Hotel completed in 1929 at 1821 Vine Street was also built to cater to the increasing demands for rooms and lodging in the 18th and Vine area (razed).

With this influx of residents in the 1910s and 1920s, several congregations erected new churches in the area. The oldest church in the neighborhood is Saint Paul's Baptist Church located at 1812 Highland Avenue (now the Grace Temple). This church was organized in 1894 and in 1919 the congregation completed the present one-story brick building. This building received a stone veneer in 1942 and continues to be used as by the Grace Temple congregation.

Two other major churches were completed in the 18th and Vine area during the 1920s. The Jamison Temple C.M.E. Church at 1813-1815 The Paseo was begun in 1917 and completion of its brick and stone church occurred in 1926. The church was designed with a prominent portico on the main facade and was one of the largest black churches built in the city. At 1834 Woodland Avenue the Centennial United Methodist Church was constructed in 1929. This church was formed in 1907 and services were held at several locations before this property was purchased in 1925. The church was built with a stone veneer and a large columned portico on the main facade. Both churches continue to be used and occupied by local black congregations.

During the 1920s, the increase in commerce in the 18th and Vine area resulted in the razing of over a dozen residences to make way for new commercial buildings. With only one exception all of the original residences in the 1800 block of Vine Street were torn down as were numerous residences in the 1500

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block of E. 19th Street. Commercial construction came to an end in the 1930s and encroachment on the residential blocks south of E. 18th Street came to a halt. Although much of 18th, 19th, and Vine Streets were commercialized by the 1930s, Highland Avenue and Woodland Avenue were able to retain most of their residential character.

Since 1941, the residential character of the 18th and Vine area has declined considerably and just over a dozen single-family and multi-family dwellings remain to illustrate this heritage. In recent years numerous residences along Woodland Avenue, E. 19th Street, and The Paseo have been razed as a result of deterioration and neglect. Existing buildings are concentrated in the 1800 block of Highland Avenue and in the 1600 and 1700 blocks of E. 19th Street. Many are presently vacant. Several single family dwellings remain on Highland Avenue but most residences on this block have been converted to multi-family use. The Western Apartments is now known as the Rochester Hotel and continues to be used for both transient and long-term lodging.

The 18th and Vine area began as a densely populated residential section of Kansas City for black citizens. This residential character continued into the 1920s and 1930s despite the enormous growth of black commercial buildings in the blocks along 18th and Vine Streets. Single-family and multi-family dwellings were built in the area as well as large apartment buildings and hotels. In many of the commercial buildings second story apartments were also added. During these years the neighborhood contained a wide variety of working and middle class residents, many of whom lived above or adjacent to, their own businesses. This mixture of residential and commercial use was characteristic of 18th and Vine and the remaining residential architecture is an important reminder of this era in its history.

THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF BLACK COMMERCE IN THE 18TH AND VINE AREA,
1886-1941

The 18th and Vine area evolved in the late 19th century as the center for black commerce in Kansas City and it retained this prominence until the mid-20th century. Within two blocks of the intersection of 18th and Vine were office buildings, stores, theaters, nightclubs, and other businesses which supplied most of the shopping needs of Kansas City's black neighborhoods. The area was also the home for black professionals such as doctors, dentists, and lawyers. No other concentration of businesses rivaled the 18th and Vine area as a commercial center for the black community in the late 19th and 20th centuries.

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The earliest commercial buildings in the area were constructed in the 1880s and 1890s and are one- and two-story brick structures built with Italianate and Queen Anne detailing. These buildings were occupied on the first floors by businesses and often the second story was used as the residence of the storeowner reached by a separate outside entrance. Several of these buildings were constructed at prominent corners which were preferred locations for their accessibility and visibility.

These early commercial buildings were occupied by businesses providing neighborhood services such as grocery stores, drug stores, and saloons. Most of these early businesses were owned by whites who employed blacks as clerks or in sales. The oldest commercial building in the area is the two-story building at 1514 E. 18th Street which was built in 1886. When the building was completed it was used for commercial purposes on the first floor while the second floor was used as a residence. The building originally housed a variety of businesses in the late 19th century including grocery stores and clothing stores.

The building at 1725 E. 18th Street was built in 1889 and housed grocery stores during most of the 20th century. After 1910 the building was occupied by the Jacob Lipsky grocery and in the early 1920s the building was the location of the Max Hoffman grocery store. The building at 1600 E. 19th Street was built in 1890 and was occupied by several businesses in its early years. The original builder and occupant are unknown but several grocery stores were at this location in the early 1900s. Another pre-1900 building is the one-story structure at 1511-1513 E. 18th Street which was built ca. 1898. The building was constructed with two large and one small storefronts facing E. 18th Street and housed numerous businesses in the early 20th century. Its first occupants were grocery and clothing stores which served area residents in the early 1900s.

Between 1900 and World War I, the commercial activities in the 18th and Vine area increased substantially. Instead of a scattering of two-story commercial buildings in the neighborhood large three-story structures containing 5,000 to 10,000 square feet of commercial space were constructed. The 1500, 1600, and 1700 blocks of E. 18th Street began to take shape as a solid row of frame and brick commercial buildings during these years. This increase in commercial activity was also felt on adjacent blocks along Vine Street and E. 19th Street.

In the two decades from 1900 to 1920, the black population of Kansas City almost doubled from 17,567 to 30,719 and the area around 18th and Vine Street increasingly became a commercial center for black business. Several major buildings were constructed during these years on E. 18th Street such as the Shannon Building at 1522 E. 18th Street (razed), the Street Hotel at 1508-1512

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E. 18th Street (razed), and the building at 1600-1610 E. 18th Street. In addition to these buildings several smaller one and two-story buildings were also built including buildings at 1819 Vine Street and the identical plan buildings at 1514-1522 E. 19th Street.

With the construction of these buildings on E. 18th Street, the 18th and Vine area became a concentrated center for black business and offices. By 1910, the area was no longer just a collection of small neighborhood businesses but instead was the major shopping area for blacks in southeast Kansas City. During these years ownership of the buildings in the area remained primarily in white hands but black ownership increased steadily over the next several decades.

Some of the best known buildings constructed in the early 1900s were the Street Hotel and the Shannon Building. The Street Hotel had a reputation as the best hotel for blacks in the city, and the area's restaurants and taverns were also well known. The Shannon Building at 1522 E. 18th Street, and the three-story building at 1519-1523 E. 18th Street were also centers for black offices such as real estate companies, insurance companies, and other services. Although these three buildings no longer survive several notable buildings associated with important businesses of the pre-war era remain.

At 1514 E. 18th Street, John A. Jones moved four pool tables into the building in 1911 and opened a pool hall which was a center for businessmen for many years. In addition to the pool hall on the first floor, there was also a barber shop and the business served as a social center for area residents. The building at 1600-1610 E. 18th Street was built ca. 1905 and housed various businesses associated with black commerce at the corner of 18th and Vine Streets. The building was constructed with six separate storefronts facing E. 18th Street while the second story was used for offices and apartments. During the 1910s the building housed a variety of businesses such as clothing stores, drug stores, restaurants, and grocery stores. Second story rooms housed apartments and offices for professionals such as attorney Carl Johnson and physician William Hambrick.

Another important building on 18th Street was the construction of the Star Theater in 1912, at 1615-1617 E. 18th Street. This two-story building was designed as a vaudeville and motion picture theater and was one of the best known theaters serving the black community. The original appearance of the building was transformed in 1924 with the addition of a terra cotta facade and it was renamed the Gem Theater.

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In addition to the construction on 18th Street, commercial construction also moved south into the 1800 block of Vine Street and along sections of 19th Street. The building at 1819 Vine Street was built in 1912 and is the oldest commercial structure remaining on the block. The building was erected for commercial use of the first floor and as a residence on the second floor. During the 1910s and 1920s the building's first floor was occupied by a series of florists such as the Mitchell Floral Company.

The building at 1516-1522 E. 19th Street was built in 1909 and housed a large number of businesses prominent in the black community during the early 20th century. The building was erected with large storefronts on both the E. 19th and Vine Street facades and with a sheet metal upper facade with decorative moldings and modillion blocks. During the 1910s the building was occupied by a variety of businesses the most prominent of which was the Palace Drug Company located at the corner storefront at 19th and Vine Streets. This drug store was later known as Wood's Drugs and supplied medicines for area physicians.

Following World War I, the 18th and Vine area experienced a building boom which lasted until 1930. During these years the area increased its reputation as the center for the city's black commerce and was also a prominent entertainment center. The black population of the city continued to increase during the decade recording a 25% gain to 38,574 by 1930. Over a dozen major brick buildings were constructed in the 18th and Vine area in the 1920s and its present appearance reflects this era of construction. With only a few exceptions all residences were razed along the 1500, 1600, and 1700 blocks of E. 18th Street and 1800 block of Vine Street to make way for new commercial buildings.

Shops and stores in the 18th and Vine area benefited from traditional segregation practices in the Kansas City business community. Although blacks were allowed to purchase items at most downtown stores they were often restricted in trying on clothes prior to purchase, getting credit, and other both subtle and obvious forms of discrimination. Although most businesses in the 18th and Vine area were owned by whites prior to 1930, the majority of managers, clerks, and sales staff were black, which welcomed and encouraged black shoppers.

Many of the businesses in the 18th and Vine area were owned and operated by Jewish merchants including prominent stores such as the Joseph Friedman Grocery Store at 1513 E. 18th Street and the Max Hoffman market at 1725 E. 18th Street. For the most part this relationship was harmonious with Jewish leaders providing assistance for black businessmen and supporting the black

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community on social issues. The Kansas City Call editorialized in 1924, "We have never been in sympathy with those Negroes who speak harshly of our Jewish neighbors who live among us, whose stores we patronize, and whose money we borrow." Black leaders such as Chester Franklin urged blacks to learn good business skills from their Jewish neighbors and these efforts met with success. By 1940, 57% of the businesses in the 18th and Vine area were owned by blacks.

The building which most signified commercial development in the black community was the Lincoln Building constructed at the southeast corner of 18th and Vine. This three-story building was built in 1921 and housed shops on the first floor, offices on the second floor, and lodge and dance halls on the third floor. The building was described by the Kansas City Call as "The Hub of Our Business Wheel" soon after its opening. On the first floor of the building were businesses such as Matlaw's Men's Furnishings, the Lincoln Furniture Company, and Hiram's Cafe. On the second story were offices of attorneys and physicians who were some of the most prominent in the black community.

This concentration of black doctors, lawyers, and other professionals gave the Lincoln Building particular prominence in the 1920s and 1930s. No other building in the black community had as many well known black professionals and they occupied "some of the most modern quarters of any colored professional men in the United States." Among the tenants of the building in the early 1920s were Dr. S.S. Hill, Dr. Walter H. Maddux, Dr. McQueen Carrion, and Dr. John R. Williams. These physicians were graduates of Howard University, Meharry University, and other prominent black medical colleges and were some of the city's best known and respected black doctors and dentists.

A second major building constructed in the 1920s to house black commerce and professionals was the Roberts Building at 1824-1836 Vine Street. The Roberts Building was constructed in 1923 and was the site of the first black owned automobile dealership in America. The building was constructed by Kansas City businessman Homer Roberts and black realtor John Sears at a cost of \$70,000. The architect of the building is not known but its exterior of glazed white brick and classical detailing was one of the most notable on Vine Street. Roberts had worked for several years in the automobile business and in 1923 opened his own dealership on the first floor of the building. This floor had sales offices and a forty car display area and garage. Several other businesses also leased space on other Vine Street storefronts in the building. The upper floor of the Roberts Building were for professional offices and many prominent doctors and dentists occupied these offices in the 1920s and 1930s.

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Roberts was one of the leading black citizens of Kansas City during this period and his dealership was unique in the country. Roberts insisted on black masons during the construction of his building and all of his sales, clerical, and garage staff were black. In 1924, he addressed the national Negro Business League Convention and in 1929 opened a second dealership in Chicago. Roberts specialized in the sale of Hupmobiles but sold many other domestic car models.

In addition to the Roberts dealership the first floor contained numerous businesses in the other storefronts. In the 1920s the Givens Restaurant and the Henry Peace Barbershop were well known businesses and several dress shops were also located in the building. On the second floor doctors, dentists, and insurance companies were the primary tenants of the building. These included physicians Percy C. Turner and Lucien P. Richardson, and dentists V.O. Wilkinson and A.C. Wilson. The Atlanta Life Insurance Company also had offices here in the 1930s and 1940s. The Roberts Building and the Lincoln Building on E. 18th Street were considered the most prestigious locations for black professionals during these decades and the majority of black dentists and doctors in Kansas City had offices in these two buildings.

Another major black commercial business which opened in the 1920s was the Security Loan and Investment Association which built a two-story brick building at 1816 Vine Street in 1922. This building was constructed by a group of black investors as a building and loan to serve black residents of Kansas City. This business was formed in 1921 by Herman L. Kinser and the following year the firm had its building constructed on Vine Street. Black architect W.T. Thomas designed the building and upon completion the first floor of the building was occupied as offices of the Security Loan and Investment Association while the second floor was offices for architect Thomas and realtor John Cannon. In addition to office use the second floor was also built with a four-unit rear apartment.

When its building was completed, the Security Loan and Investment Company had \$50,000 in capital and its list of investors included many prominent black citizens such as Kansas City Call publisher Charles A. Franklin. Its advertisements stressed that "When you invest in the Security Loan and Investment Association, you invest for the race future and for Kansas City Negro business enterprises." The Security Loan and Investment Company loaned money for home mortgages for black residents in the area and operated successfully for four years. By 1927, defaults on loans resulted in financial difficulties for the firm and in 1929 it was forced into receivership.

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In addition to these well known buildings other one-and two-story brick buildings were also built in the 1920s. On 18th Street new buildings were constructed at 1619-1627 E. 18th Street and 1705-1711 E. 18th Street. The building at 1619-1627 E. 18th Street was built in 1923 and used as both a residential and commercial structure in the early 20th century. Upon completion the building had four separate storefronts for commercial use on the first story while the second story contained twelve apartments. Commercial occupants of the building in the mid-1920s included shoe repair shops, cleaners, barbers, and grocers. Harry Solomon operated a grocery store at the 1627 storefront until the 1940s and was one of the longest lasting tenants in the building. In the 1930s and early 1940s various loan shops, clothing stores, and barber shops were located in the building. The apartments on the second floor had tenants with occupations typical of the area such as laborer, saleswomen, entertainer, factory worker, and maid.

The building at 1705-1711 E. 18th Street was also built in 1923 as both a commercial and residential structure. The building was erected by builder J. Eagles and was constructed of brick veneer on the first story while the second story was of frame and stucco. The storefronts on the first story housed a variety of businesses in the 1920s and 1930s while the second floor contained eight apartments. Soon after the building's construction the first floor was occupied by a realty company, grocer, barber, and the Euthola Manufacturing Company. The second story was known as the Highland Apartments and rented rooms to working class occupants. Those listed in the apartments in 1925 had occupations typical of the area such as laborer, maid, and porter. Businesses located in the building generally lasted only a few years and a number of cleaners, billiard parlors, shoe shops, and other service establishments were located here in the 1930s and early 1940s. At the rear of the building a fifteen unit apartment building was constructed in the early 1930s but this building has since been razed.

On E. 19th Street and Vine Street, construction during the 1920s included an annex to the Roberts Building at 1510 E. 19th Street, a one-story building at 1602-1604 E. 19th Street, and a one-story brick building at 1827-1831 Vine Street. By 1926, the Roberts Company required additional space and constructed a one-story annex fronting on E. 19th Street. The building housed a garage and showroom for the company at this location for several years. In 1930, the building was occupied by the 19th Street Garage which operated at this location throughout the 1930s and 1940s.

When the building at 1602-1604 E. 19th Street was completed in 1927 it was occupied by the Euthola Beauty Shop in the 1602 storefront and the Street and

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Gunn Restaurant in the 1604 storefront. For most of the 1930s and 1940s the 1602 section was occupied by the Euthola Beauty Shop or by the Lincoln Book and Music Shoppe. In 1930, the 1604 storefront became the home of black printer J.M. Sojourner who ran a successful printing business at this location throughout the 1930s and 1940s. The building at 1827-1831 Vine Street was built in 1928 with two large storefronts on the main facade and housed various restaurants and businesses during the 1930s.

Other businesses significant in the 18th and Vine black community were located in buildings which have since been razed or altered. In 1922, the building at 1814 Vine Street became the home of Dickerson Cleaners, operated by Arthur Dickerson, which was the first dry cleaning establishment owned and operated by a black businessman in Missouri. Dickerson Cleaners operated at this location throughout the 1920s and 1930s. The building remains extant but has been altered on the main facade. Another notable building on Vine Street was the two-story Booker T. Hotel completed in 1929. This hotel was located at 1821 Vine Street and was a well known black hotel for several decades. The building deteriorated in recent years and has been razed.

One of the most influential voices and promoters of the black community was the black owned newspaper, the Kansas City Call. This newspaper was founded in 1919 by Chester A. Franklin and it became the leading black newspaper in Kansas City. In 1922, the offices and presses of the paper were moved to 1715 E. 18th Street and it was at this location that the newspaper operated during the 1920s and 1930s. The Call became nationally recognized for its journalistic excellence and integrity and Chester Franklin was one of the most influential black citizens of Missouri. By the mid-1940s the newspaper had expanded to occupy three buildings on E. 18th Street. All of these buildings remain, however, the facades of the buildings were altered in the 1960s with added fronts.

At 18th and Vine were the offices of the Kansas City Monarchs, a nationally known baseball team in the Negro National League. The Monarchs were the most famous black baseball team in the country in the 1920s and 1930s and produced such athletes as Satchel Paige and Jackie Robinson. For many years the business office of the team was located at 1517 E. 18th Street (now razed) and by 1940 the office had relocated to the Lincoln Building. The Monarchs were heroes to the black community, with parades held on E. 18th Street to mark the opening of the season. Merchants and ministers supported the Monarchs and used them as role models. A Kansas City Call article in 1929 encouraged the neighborhood to "attend church with the Monarchs" at Centennial Church on

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Woodland Avenue. The Monarchs brought additional attention and prestige to 18th and Vine through their many championships and athletic accomplishments.

The 18th and Vine area was also important in black commerce as a center for entertainment. During the 1920s the Gem Theater was remodeled and two new theaters, the New Rialto Theater and the Eblon Theater were built on 18th and Vine Streets. The Gem Theater's facade was remodeled in 1923 and 1924 with the addition of an ornate terra cotta facade. An article in the Kansas City Call in September of 1923 described the new front as the "beauty spot of the 1600 block, with its ivory front rising above its immediate neighbors." During the late 1920s the theater was the site of motion pictures, vaudeville performances, and various local jazz orchestras.

In 1923, the Eblon Theater at 1822 Vine Street was constructed by Homer "Jap" Eblon as a vaudeville and motion picture theater. The theater was built with a seating capacity of 876 and the Eblon Orchestra broadcasted weekly over local radio stations and provided music for motion pictures. The theater was one of the best known in the black community and was later the home of the Cherry Blossom Club, an important jazz club in the 1930s. In recent years the building has deteriorated but the main facade wall of the building remains on Vine Street.

At the southeast corner of Highland Avenue and E. 18th Street, the New Rialto Theater was built in 1924 and served for many years as a motion picture and vaudeville theater. This building replaced an earlier outdoor theater which was known as the Highland Garden Theater and billed as "Kansas City's finest outdoor theater for colored people." The building was designed by architect H. Alexander Drake with a brick and stucco exterior of minimal decorative detailing. In addition to the rear theater section separate storefronts were built on the E. 18th facade's first story while several offices were located on the second story.

The theater operated for a number of years as the New Rialto Theater but its name was changed to the New State Theater in 1929 and later the Boone Theater in honor of black musician John W. "Blind" Boone. The Boone Theater remained in operation into the early 1930s and featured live orchestras, vaudeville acts, and motion pictures. During the mid-1940s the theater's name was changed once again to the Scott Theatre Restaurant and Show Bar which featured dinner and live entertainment.

The 1920s and the 1930s witnessed the 18th and Vine area at its height as a commercial and entertainment center. The Lincoln Building and the Roberts

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Building were offices to the city's black professionals and dozens of shops and stores provided goods and services of all kinds. The 18th and Vine area was the home of theaters, night clubs and restaurants. Within this hum of commerce were hundreds of residents who lived in their own homes, in apartments above the businesses, or in large apartment buildings and hotels. During these years the location of "18th and Vine" became nationally recognized as the center for the black community in Kansas City. In 1930, the city's 38,500 black residents remained concentrated in the east and southeastern sections of Kansas City. The blocks surrounding 18th and Vine Streets were 97.6% black which was the largest percentage of any section in the city. While some businesses catered to blacks to the north along Independence Avenue and 15th Street, there was no other center for black commerce to rival 18th and Vine during these years.

The 18th and Vine area maintained its vitality during the 1930s despite the Depression. The city administration of Tom Pendergast persuaded voters to pass a major bond issue in 1931 which called for a multi-million dollar construction campaign. This program benefited the city throughout the 1930s with its employment of thousands of workers, and the Depression never struck with full force as a result. The Pendergast administration also was lenient on activities such as gambling, prostitution, and liquor and Kansas City gained the reputation as a "wide open town" during the 1930s. In the Depression, black commerce in the 18th and Vine area continued unabated and business failures were rare. The strength of the black business community was illustrated in 1939 with the formation of the Kansas City Negro Chamber of Commerce to promote black economic interests.

During and after World War II, the 18th and Vine area continued to serve as the black community's commercial center, a reputation it maintained for several more decades. The area lost some of its prestige as more and more jazz musicians and entertainers abandoned the city in search of greater fame and fortune in Chicago and New York. Many prominent night clubs in the area closed and with the fall of the Pendergast administration in 1939, many of the area's illicit commercial activities also declined. However, for most black working and middle class citizens the 18th and Vine area remained the hub of activity for shopping, getting a haircut, going to the doctor, and other basic services.

The decline in commercial activity in the 18th and Vine area began soon after integration in the 1950s and 1960s. The black population of the city began to disperse further to the east and south away from 18th and Vine Streets and other areas began to compete for black business. As buildings and residences were abandoned the surrounding area was rezoned for industrial use and new

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buildings and factories were built to the east and west. Several blocks of residences were also cleared in the 1800 and 1900 blocks of E. 18th Street for housing projects. Other sections were cleared for parks, and parking lots.

By the early 1980s, changing shopping patterns and the dispersal of blacks throughout the city resulted in numerous vacancies and deteriorated buildings in the 18th and Vine area. The Street Hotel, Shannon Building, and other noteworthy structures were razed in these years for parking lots. Despite these losses the core of the district represented by the Lincoln Building, Roberts Building, Gem Theater and dozens of other structures remain as reminders of the heyday of the 18th and Vine area. In 1981, the Lincoln Building was renovated for offices by the Black Economic Union and this group has also purchased several other buildings in the area for future economic development. The stimulation and revitalization of commerce in the 18th and Vine area is once again on the rise through both public and private efforts.

KANSAS CITY JAZZ IN THE 18TH AND VINE AREA, 1921-1941

The 18th and Vine area is significant for its role in the growth and development of Kansas City jazz in the 1920s and 1930s. Kansas City was one of several cities in the early 20th century in which jazz music became prominent. Nightclubs, music halls, theaters, and restaurants were all locations where jazz was played and flourished and many sites associated with jazz music remain in the 18th and Vine area. No other concentration of buildings remains in the city which are significant in the history of Kansas City jazz.

The period of significance dates from 1921 when the first jazz bands began to evolve in the city following World War I. Bennie Moten's Kansas City Orchestra formed in these years and was later followed by other bands which became influential in Kansas City jazz. The Lincoln Building, completed in 1921, was built with a large hall on its third story which was the site for some of the earliest jazz performances in the area. The city was a major center for jazz artists during the 1920s and 1930s and its prominence did not wane until 1941 with the beginning of World War II. Many musicians entered the armed forces during the war years or moved to new centers for jazz such as Chicago and New York.

Jazz had its origins in many types of music such as blues, country ragtime, and string dance bands. The exact origins of jazz continue to be debated but many scholars agree that jazz was born in New Orleans at the turn of the century and then spread north throughout the Midwest. New Orleans' artists such as

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Jelly Roll Morton, Louis Armstrong, and Joe "King" Oliver, helped to popularize jazz in the 1910s and early 1920s. The advent of phonographs and recorded music also helped to spread the distinctive rhythms and arrangements of jazz musicians. Jazz was the preferred dance music during the 1920s and coincided with increased leisure time as a result of the general prosperity of the decade.

Kansas City jazz had its own distinctive style drawing upon New Orleans jazz and ragtime for its influences. In the early 1920s, jazz musicians such as Bennie Moten and Walter Page began assembling large bands of ten to fifteen pieces to produce Kansas City jazz. Bennie Moten's Kansas City Orchestra, Walter Page's Blue Devils, and T. Holder's Twelve Clouds of Joy were among the most influential bands in the city during the decade. These and dozens of other popular bands played constantly at dance halls or clubs in Kansas City and would also go on the road touring throughout the Midwest. By the late 1920s, Kansas City was nationally known as a center for jazz and many musicians heeded the call of "goin to Kansas City" to seek fame and fortune.

The importance of Kansas City as a refuge for jazz musicians increased during the early 1930s when the Depression caused massive unemployment across the country. Kansas City largely escaped the effects of the Depression due to enormous public works projects and deficit spending by the city's administration headed by Mayor Tom Pendergast. Pendergast also kept Kansas City "wide open" and bootlegging, prostitution, and gambling were all allowed to flourish during the 1930s. Between 1930 and 1941 there were 120 nightclubs and 40 dance halls in the city and jazz was the music of choice in most establishments. Work for jazz musicians remained constant in Kansas City throughout the Depression years.

Dance halls and nightclubs in which jazz was performed were concentrated primarily in three areas of the city. One area was centered at 12th and Vine Streets and well known nightclubs such as Dantes Inferno operated near this intersection. A second concentration of clubs including the famous Reno Club and Ace Night Club was located at the corner of 12th and Cherry Streets in the downtown area. The third and perhaps most famous area of nightclubs and theaters was at 18th and Vine Streets. Within two blocks of 18th and Vine were the Eblon Theater, Subway Club, El Capitan Club, Sunset Club, and several other well known jazz clubs. Other important dance halls in the vicinity included the Lincoln Theater at 1334 E. 18th Street and The Paseo Hall at the northwest corner of the Paseo and E. 15th Street.

Reminiscences of musicians who lived and performed in Kansas City often refer to the 18th and Vine area as the most prominent center for jazz. Saxaphonist

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Eddie Barefield who played with Bennie Moten and Count Basie, among others, recalled that "Eighteenth and Vine was the center. They had Street's Hotel...the Lincoln Theater, then right on Eighteenth and Vine in the basement was this pool hall, Piney Brown's, the Subway." Arranger and composer Eddie Durham also remembered 18th and Vine describing the Subway Club as the "main place." The Subway Club was managed by Piney Brown who was called "a patron saint to all musicians" and his club at 18th and Vine was one of the most popular in the city. And guitarist Charles Goodwin recalled that "The corner of Eighteenth and Vine there, that's the most celebrated street in Kansas City. All over the world you can hear about Eighteenth and Vine."

Music constantly wafted through the air in the 18th and Vine area according to a number of accounts. In a visit to Kansas City around 1925, composer Count Basie recalled "... I got a chance to wander over on Eighteenth Street. At that time it was blazing. I mean, everything was happening there, it was beautiful. Wonderful trumpet players, and clarinet players, and banjo players. You could hear the blues from any window or door. And it's the most remarkable thing I ever heard." Basie was later to become a pianist with the Eblon Theater Orchestra and then to achieve fame with his own band. In addition to Count Basie other nationally known musicians to come out of the Kansas City jazz era included Andy Kirk, and Charlie Parker.

The significance of the 18th and Vine area to Kansas City jazz was reflected not only through the dance halls and nightclubs in the vicinity but also through the support of the black community and appreciation of the artists. Local businessmen opened music stores containing jazz music and recordings; several restaurants became well known hangouts for musicians; and recreation halls such as Jones Billiard Parlor on E. 18th Street were also centers for musicians to socialize. While other sections of the city contained numerous nightclubs the 18th and Vine area was distinctive for its wide range of support services which catered and embraced Kansas City musicians.

One of the most important services which formed in the 18th and Vine area to support area musicians was the Mutual Musicians Local # 627. This union was formed to help protect jazz musicians and provide consistent wages and performance standards. In 1928, the union acquired the brick duplex at 1823 Highland Avenue and converted it into a dance hall and clubhouse. This building became a center for jazz musicians to meet, socialize, rehearse, and perform with one another. An example of this comradery was the May 1, 1932 open house and smoker held in honor of Duke Ellington at which all union musicians were invited. The building continues to be used by the local union and its significance to Kansas City jazz was recognized in 1982 with its listing as a National Historic Landmark.

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A number of important jazz landmarks such as the Subway Club and Blue Room have been razed in the 18th and Vine area in recent years but many buildings and structures remain which are associated with the jazz era. The building at 1600-1610 E. 18th Street was the home to a number of nightclubs from the 1920s to the early 1940s. The 1604 storefront contained the Toy and Toy Cafe which featured both food and live entertainment in the evenings. At the 1608 storefront was the Mayflower Club in the late 1920s and in the 1930s it was the site of the South Side Chauffeurs Club and the El Capitan Club. The 1610 storefront was also occupied by the El Capitan Club in the late 1930s.

The Lincoln Building contained two large dance halls on its third floor which were regularly rented out for jazz performances and private parties. In the first floor several clubs also came and went in the 1930s including the Night Hawk Tavern in the 1805 Vine Street storefront which was open all night for food, drinks, and entertainment in 1934. The building at 1705-1711 E. 18th Street was the home of Lucille's Paradise Band Box during the late 1930s. This club occupied the 1709-11 storefronts for several years and Charles "Crook" Goodwin led a band which did radio broadcasts from the club. Bandleader Buster Smith played extensive engagements at the club along with a young Charlie Parker on saxophone.

Theaters such as the Gem and New Rialto (Boone) also had regular jazz performances in addition to motion pictures. The popularity of jazz performances led to the conversion of the Gem Theater into a nightclub in 1934. The theater closed as a movie house and reopened as the Pink Rose Beer Garden in May of 1934. This business operated here for several years until the building was once again used for motion pictures.

Although only the main facade remains, the Eblon Theater was a major center for jazz in the 1930s. The Eblon Theater Orchestra was composed of many jazz musicians who performed regularly with, and separate from, motion pictures. In 1930, the theater was closed and after extensive redecorating the Cherry Blossom nightclub opened in April of 1933, and it soon became one of the best known clubs in the city. At its grand opening Count Basie and his Cherry Blossom Orchestra were the headliners. The building was later again used as a theater and was also the home of the Chez Paree Club.

Other buildings in the 18th and Vine area also contained various businesses which were centers for musicians to meet and socialize. Several music stores operated in the area carrying jazz recordings, sheet music, and instruments. In the first floor of the Lincoln Building was the Holmes Music Store which occupied part of the 1603 storefront in the mid-1920s and later moved to 1832

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Vine Street in the 1930s. At 1602 E. 19th Street was the Lincoln Book and Music Shoppe which was located here for several years in the early 1930s. Music teachers also did a brisk business in the area such as George Willarson who had a small studio at 1703 E. 18th Street in the early 1930s. Noted musicians Bennie Moten and Thamon Hayes also ran a music store in the late 1920s at 1616 E. 18th Street (now razed).

When not performing musicians gathered at restaurants and billiard halls in the area. The Jones Billiard Hall at 1514 E. 18th Street was in operation throughout the 1920s and 1930s and its location between the Street Hotel and Subway Club made it one of the most popular social centers on the street. The Jones family operated both a barber shop and pool hall and many jazz figures such as Count Basie and Duke Ellington played billiards and socialized at this business. Another popular business was the Ol' Kentucky Barbecue restaurant at 1516-1518 E. 19th Street which was frequented by musicians in the late 1930s and early 1940s. This restaurant was a favorite for its food and as a rendezvous point for musicians looking for jam sessions and jobs.

By the late 1930s, Kansas City's importance as a jazz center began to wane. The wide open atmosphere of the city declined with the indictment and imprisonment of boss Tom Pendergast in 1939 and numerous nightclubs closed over the next several years. Successful bands such as the Count Basie Orchestra left the city for New York and were followed by other performers such as Charlie Parker. New York, with its money and recording contracts, soon became the national jazz center and attracted the most promising musicians. With the coming of World War II in 1941, many young musicians entered the armed forces and were dispersed during the war years. Wartime rationing and a new city administration also led to the closing of many nightclubs and dance halls.

One of the most illustrative examples of this decline was the closing of the Paseo Hall at 15th and The Paseo in the 1940s. Paseo Hall was one of the largest and most important dance halls in the black community in the 1920s and 1930s. The hall was the regular site of "battles" between the city's best known jazz bands such as those led by Bennie Moten, Walter Page, and George E. Lee. The hall was closed after 1942 and in 1945 the building was purchased by Saint Stephens Baptist Church and remodeled into the church's sanctuary. Only the building's facade facing E. 15th Street (now Truman Boulevard) gives any indication of its use as a dance hall.

Several clubs remained open in the 18th and Vine area into the 1950s and 1960s such as the El Capitan Club and a few others. However, Kansas City's reputation as a center for jazz was overshadowed by cities such as New

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Orleans, Chicago, and New York. With integration in the 1960s, the 18th and Vine area lost much of its importance as a commercial and entertainment center. Buildings such as the Shannon Building which contained the Subway Club were razed and theaters such as the Eblon and Gem were closed.

Despite the loss of several buildings, the 18th and Vine area contains the largest and most significant collection of buildings associated with jazz in Kansas City. Urban renewal projects in the 1950s and 1960s destroyed all buildings which were related to jazz in the nightclub areas of 12th and Cherry Street and 12th and Vine Streets. The many nightclubs and theaters located in the 1200, 1300, and 1400 blocks of E. 18th Street have also been removed to make way for modern industrial buildings. No other significant collection of nightclubs, theaters, or other buildings associated with the rise of jazz in the city have been identified.

Today, the area's jazz heritage is once again in the forefront, this time in the context of redevelopment. A museum devoted to jazz music is planned for the New Rialto (Boone) Theater and several jazz clubs have opened in buildings on 18th and 19th Streets. Historic markers have been placed in front of buildings and sites to illustrate their importance in jazz history to visitors. Various private and public agencies are working to promote this heritage - a heritage summarized by the lyrics of musician Joe Turner in 1940:

"Yes, I dreamed last night I was standing on the corner of Eighteenth
and Vine,
Yes, I dreamed last night I was standing on the corner of Eighteenth
and Vine,
I shook hands with Piney Brown and I could hardly keep from crying."

The roots of jazz go deep at 18th and Vine.

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SOCIAL BUILDINGS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN THE 18TH AND VINE AREA, 1914-1941

The 18th and Vine area is significant in the black social history of Kansas City. In addition to being a center for commerce and entertainment, the 18th and Vine area was also the home of important social services and clubs. Agencies such as the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and social and fraternal organizations like the Railway Men's Club, Masons, and Elk's Club occupied buildings and offices at 18th and Vine. These agencies and organizations were important to the social welfare of black residents in the early 20th century.

The rapid increase in the city's black population after 1900, led to the construction of several major buildings to house social agencies and fraternal organizations. One of the earliest of these was the construction of the Masonic Lodge at the southeast corner of 18th Street and Woodland Avenue (razed). This three-story brick building was the home to area Masons throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The lodge hall on the third story was the center for Masonic activity and served as the local hall until after the 1940s.

One of the largest and most significant buildings constructed in the 18th and Vine area was the Paseo YMCA completed in 1914. Located at 1824 The Paseo, this four-story brick building was the culmination of years of efforts to establish a branch of the YMCA in the black section of the city. The local black YMCA chapter was begun in 1900 but it took a seven year funding campaign to construct the present building. Upon completion the building held a gymnasium, swimming pool, and conference rooms. The building was open 24 hours a day and provided social services and lodging.

In addition to regular YMCA services, the building also served as a community center for the meetings of neighborhood organizations and social clubs. In 1941, the YMCA recorded community service to 162 groups, totaling 3,650 meetings with attendance of 76,650 persons. The YMCA was the only meeting place for clubs, study groups, and singing groups available to the general black population before the construction of the Carver Community Center in 1944. One of the most notable meetings which took place at the YMCA was the formation of the Negro National League in February of 1920. The Kansas City Monarchs and seven other teams from across the country were included in the league which was in operation until integration of baseball in the 1950s. The Paseo YMCA continued to provide services to the black community until consolidating and closing its doors in the 1970s.

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The Lincoln Building was the home to the local chapter of the NAACP during the late 1930s. The NAACP Kansas City Chapter was formed in 1915 and worked to promote legislation and social reform to assist black citizens. The Lincoln Building was also the home of the Urban League of Kansas City during the 1930s. The Urban League was founded in 1919 to promote black issues and became affiliated with the National Urban League. Another local social organization was the Cheerio Boys Club which had offices at 1832 Vine Street in the late 1930s. Organized in 1926 by Ivan McElroy, the Cheerio Boys Club raised money for charitable and social organizations and provided services to the needy.

The second story of the building at 1600-1610 E. 18th Street was home to the local chapter of the Elk's Club in the 1920s. This lodge was formed in 1906 as the Heart of America Lodge No. 149 and was a fraternal organization "designed to help others." This lodge later moved to third floor offices across the street in the Lincoln Building during the 1930s. Another social club in the area was the Railway Men's Social Club which had a meeting hall on the second floor of the building at 1600 E. 19th Street in the late 1930s. This club was made up of railway porters and workers employed by the Missouri-Pacific and other railroad lines.

Social and fraternal organizations lent valuable support to black citizens throughout this period. Agencies such as the YMCA, Cheerio Boys Club, and Elks Club helped to alleviate want and suffering through their charitable work and assistance to the needy. Other organizations such as the NAACP and Kansas City Urban League worked to better economic and social conditions through fighting discrimination and promoting equal justice for black citizens. Fraternal groups were also prominent as social centers which maintained and encouraged bonds of kinship in the black community. These groups and agencies, centered at 18th and Vine Streets, were an important part of life for black citizens in Kansas City.

BLACK EDUCATION IN THE 18TH AND VINE AREA, 1905-1941

The Attucks School, located in the 18th and Vine area, is significant for its role in black education during the 20th century. The school is the oldest continually occupied school built for the city's black students. Constructed in 1905, the building was designed by Kansas City architect Charles A. Smith with influences of the Colonial Revival style. The original building was enlarged in 1922 with the addition of a two-story wing containing a gymnasium and auditorium. Since the completion of this addition few major changes have occurred to the school and it retains its original architectural character.

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Most students of the school came from the Paseo District which included the heavily black section around 18th and Vine Streets. In 1911, the Attucks School property was valued at \$81,000 and had 13 teachers and 560 students. Only three other black schools, Garrison, Lincoln, and Lincoln High School were comparable in size and in the number of teachers. Over the next decade the black population of Kansas City continued to increase especially within the blocks surrounding the Attucks School. By 1922, the school was so overcrowded that the school board authorized the construction of a two-story wing containing a gymnasium and auditorium which was connected to the east facade of the original building.

Over the next several decades the Attucks School was one of the main grade schools for black students in Kansas City. In 1950, the Attucks School had almost 1,000 students, a number exceeded by only four other black schools in the city. The Attucks School continued to be used as a grade school for all races following integration of public schools in the 1960s. The building remains utilized for students in the area and it is the oldest continually occupied school built for black students in Kansas City. The building is the only educational structure located within the 18th and Vine area.

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F. NAME OF PROPERTY TYPE: DWELLING

Description:

Less than a dozen single- and multi-family dwellings remain in the 18th and Vine area. The majority of these are located in the 1800 block of Highland Avenue or in the 1600 and 1700 blocks of E. 19th Street. Although few in number, the remaining dwellings are an important reminder of the original residential character of the 18th and Vine area and are illustrative of residential architecture of the late 19th and early 20th century.

By the 1880s, black settlement had moved into the southeast section of the city below 12th Street. This area became known as "The Bowery" and was the home to several thousand black residents by the turn of the century. The 1896 Sanborn Map of the 18th and Vine area reveals a heavily developed residential section of the city. While some commercial buildings existed in the area it was overwhelmingly residential in character. This section of the black community had its center at the intersection of 18th and Vine Streets.

Initial settlement of the 18th and Vine area occurred during the 1880s and 1890s. Numerous residences were built along every street with most being duplexes or single family dwellings. The majority of these were one- to two-story frame residences built in rectangular or asymmetrical plans. The designs for these buildings were primarily vernacular forms such as Gable Front plans, and asymmetrical form residences. Decoration reflected the Queen Anne and Italianate styles of the period and common details included one-over-one sash windows, gable roofs, weatherboard siding, and one- to two-story porches on the main facade.

Residences in the 18th and Vine area which remain from these years include both modest one-story and larger frame single and multi-family houses. All of these are located in the 1800 block of Highland Avenue and continue to be occupied for residential use. The houses at 1820 and 1822 Highland Avenue are the oldest remaining in the area and although altered retain their original form and design. 1820 Highland Avenue is a one-story residence built in a gable front plan. This residence was altered in the 20th century but retains its original form and plan. The two-story residence at 1822 Highland Avenue was built in 1887 and was also built in a gable front plan. Although altered in the 1920s, the residence retains its original Italianate eave brackets.

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Construction on Highland Avenue continued into the early 1900s and the residences at 1818 and 1824 Highland Avenue date from this period. 1818 Highland Avenue is a one-story gable front residence built ca. 1910 and has a Bungalow porch added in the 1920s. The residence at 1824 Highland Avenue was built in an asymmetrical plan ca. 1910 and has a gambrel roof and a two-story porch on the main facade with square porch posts and balusters. The most original residence on the street is the two-story house at 1826 Highland Avenue which was built ca. 1907. This residence retains its one-story porch with milled columns, wood shingles in the gable field, and original doors and windows. Built in a gable front plan, this residence originally stood at 1820 Vine Street and was moved to its present location in 1983.

In 1913, the 22 blocks in the vicinity of 18th and Vine contained a population of 4,295 residents and in response to the increasing demands for housing several developers razed existing single family dwellings and constructed multi-family units within the 18th and Vine area. The earliest of these were the three identical plan apartment buildings constructed at 1606/1608/1610 E. 19th Street in 1902. These buildings were constructed with two to three units each and were built close together on narrow lots. All three buildings are two-stories, of brick construction, and have Italianate influences in the arched windows and corbelled brick cornices. Another residential development in the area was the construction of four identical plan fourplex units in the 1700 block of E. 19th Street. These two-story buildings are of brick construction and were built in 1910 and 1911. The buildings have rectangular windows with prominent concrete lintels and sills and at the rooflines are corbelled brick cornices.

After World War I, single-family residential construction in the 18th and Vine was limited. The value of the land and increasing commercial character of the area inhibited single-family construction in favor of multi-family apartments and hotels. The largest building of this type remaining in the area is the Western Apartments at 1821 Highland Avenue. The Western Apartments was built 1919-1920 and is a three-story brick building constructed with minimal detailing. The building was completed in an ell plan with a two-story porch built within the ell. The building has one-over-one sash windows and an undecorated brick exterior. Other apartment buildings constructed in the 18th and Vine area in these years have not survived.

During the 1920s, the increase in commerce resulted in the razing of over a dozen residences in the 18th and Vine area to make way for new commercial buildings. With only one exception all of the original residences in the 1800 block of Vine Street were torn down as were numerous residences in the 1500 block of E. 19th Street. Commercial construction came to an end in the 1930s

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and encroachment on the residential blocks south of E. 18th Street came to a halt. Although much of 18th, 19th, and Vine Streets were commercialized by the 1930s, Highland Avenue and Woodland Avenue were able to retain most of their residential character.

Since 1941, the residential character of the 18th and Vine area has declined considerably and just over a dozen single-family and multi-family dwellings remain to illustrate this heritage. In recent years numerous residences along Woodland Avenue, E. 19th Street, and The Paseo have been razed as a result of deterioration and neglect. Existing buildings are concentrated in the 1800 block of Highland Avenue and in the 1600 and 1700 blocks of E. 19th Street. Several single family dwellings remain on Highland Avenue but most residences on this block have been converted to multi-family use. The Western Apartments is now known as the Rochester Hotel and continues to be used for both transient and long-term lodging.

Significance:

The 18th and Vine area began as a densely populated residential section of Kansas City for black citizens. This residential character continued into the 1920s and 1930s despite the enormous growth of black commercial buildings in the blocks along 18th and Vine Streets. Single-family and multi-family dwellings were built in the area as well as large apartment buildings and hotels. In many of the commercial buildings second story apartments were also added. During these years the neighborhood contained a wide variety of working and middle class residents, many of whom lived above or adjacent to, their own businesses. This mixture of residential and commercial use was characteristic of 18th and Vine and the remaining residential architecture is an important reminder of this era in its history.

Settlement of the 18th and Vine area began in the 1880s and 1890s and numerous residences were built along every street with most being modest duplexes or single family dwellings. Residents of the area reflected many working class occupations such as maid, laborer, porter, and janitor who worked in the warehouses and manufacturing facilities of the city. In addition to these working class residents there were also a number of black professionals listed such as attorneys, physicians, and teachers.

Between 1900 and 1910, the black population of Kansas City increased by 54% to over 23,000 residents. Much of this growth occurred in the blocks surrounding the 18th and Vine area and led to increased demands for housing. In 1913, the 22 blocks in the vicinity of 18th and Vine contained a population of

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4,295 residents and in response to the increasing demands for housing several developers razed existing single family dwellings and constructed multi-family units in the 18th and Vine area. The identical plan residences in the 1600 block and the combination commercial and residential buildings in the 1700 block of E. 19th Street are representative of this era of speculative housing.

Most of the development which occurred in the 18th and Vine area was financed by, and constructed by white investors. Less than 4% of blacks in the area owned their own homes in the early 1900s and this was a source for concern by black leaders for many years. The majority of residents in the 18th and Vine area had little choice but to rent due to their economic status. In 1913, of the 8,100 black male workers in the city 5,006 were low paid laborers while another 600 were porters or waiters in restaurants and saloons. Only several hundred middle class professions were listed and professionals were also few in number.

The large number of rental units and low economic status of area residents led to poor housing conditions in many of the blocks surrounding 18th and Vine Streets. Most buildings were of frame construction and a study of housing in 1913 found many to be substandard. The poor construction of these properties resulted in many to be condemned and razed in later years. Due to this high attrition rate few original residences survive in the 18th and Vine area.

After World War I, single-family residential construction in the 18th and Vine was limited. The value of the land and increasing commercial character of the area inhibited single-family construction in favor of multi-family apartments and hotels. The largest building of this type remaining in the area is the Western Apartments at 1821 Highland Avenue. The Western Apartments was built 1919-1920 as rental apartments to meet the increasing demands for black housing in the 18th and Vine area. Upon completion the Western Apartments was one of the largest apartment buildings built in the area and contained a total of 24 units. Residents of the apartments during the 1920s and 1930s were a cross section of working class professions. Other large apartments built in the 1920s included the eight units located on the second floor of the building at 1705-1711 E. 18th Street in 1923 and its rear 15 unit annex.

In addition to the apartment buildings built in the area the demand for housing also led to the construction of several hotels. The Street Hotel at 1508-1512 E. 18th Street was the major black hotel in the area prior to 1920. Now razed, this three-story brick building dominated the northeast corner of The Paseo and E. 18th Street and provided both short term and long term lodging. The Booker T. Hotel completed in 1929 at 1821 Vine Street was also built to cater to the

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increasing demands for rooms and lodging in the 18th and Vine area (razed).

During the 1920s, the increase in commerce resulted in the razing of over a dozen residences in the 18th and Vine area to make way for new commercial buildings. With only one exception all of the original residences in the 1800 block of Vine Street were torn down as were numerous residences in the 1500 block of E. 19th Street. Commercial construction came to an end in the 1930s and encroachment on the residential blocks south of E. 18th Street came to a halt. Although much of 18th, 19th, and Vine Streets were commercialized by the 1930s, Highland Avenue and Woodland Avenue were able to retain most of their residential character.

Since 1941, the residential character of the 18th and Vine area has declined considerably and just over a dozen single-family and multi-family dwellings remain to illustrate this heritage. In recent years numerous residences along Woodland Avenue, E. 19th Street, and The Paseo have been razed as a result of deterioration and neglect. Existing buildings are concentrated in the 1800 block of Highland Avenue and in the 1600 and 1700 blocks of E. 19th Street and many are presently vacant.

The 18th and Vine area began as a densely populated residential section of Kansas City for black citizens. This residential character continued into the 1920s and 1930s despite the enormous growth of black commercial buildings in the blocks along 18th and Vine Streets. Single-family and multi-family dwellings were built in the area as well as large apartment buildings and hotels. During these years the neighborhood contained a wide variety of working and middle class residents, many of whom lived above or adjacent to, their own businesses. This mixture of residential and commercial use was characteristic of 18th and Vine and the remaining residential architecture is an important reminder of this era in its history.

Registration Requirements

Dwellings were considered eligible under Criterion A in the area of ETHNIC HERITAGE--BLACK if they reflected the growth and development of the 18th and Vine area as an important Kansas City black residential area from ca. 1885 to 1941. In order to reflect the period of development, eligible properties should also retain their original exterior form and plan and their original integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, as well as their integrity of site and location. Under these registration requirements, none of the existing residences were determined to meet individual eligibility for their architectural or historical significance.

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A grouping of dwellings may also be considered contributing elements to a district under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage--Black. As contributing elements, they must have been constructed prior to 1941 and must retain their original site and setting, orientation, and exterior form and design so that their original use as residential properties is discernible. Their overall integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association must also be preserved. A grouping of dwellings may also be considered significant if, collectively, it reflects the growth and development of the 18th and Vine area as an important Kansas City black residential community from the ca. 1885 to 1941. Under these registration requirements, the grouping of dwellings located in the 1800 block of Highland Avenue and the 1600 and 1700 block of East 19th Street are contributing elements in the 18th and Vine Historic District.

Dwellings within this area may be considered noncontributing if they are altered and no longer retain integrity or if they have been moved to their present site less than fifty years ago.

NAME OF PROPERTY TYPE -- COMMERCIAL BUILDING

Description:

The existing historic commercial buildings in the 18th and Vine area are one- to three-story masonry and frame buildings built between 1886 and 1930. These buildings are concentrated along both sides of East 18th Street in the 1500, 1600, and 1700 blocks, in the 1800 block of Vine Street, and in the 1500 and 1600 blocks of East 19th Street. These buildings were constructed to serve the area's black community in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and remain in commercial use or are vacant.

By the early 1880s, the black population of Kansas City moved increasingly into neighborhoods around the intersection of 18th and Vine Streets. To serve this growing residential area, several two-story brick commercial buildings were constructed to provide neighborhood services such as grocery stores and drug stores. During the 1880s and 1890s, the buildings at 1514 East 18th Street, 1725 East 18th Street, and 1600 East 19th Street were built in traditional two-part commercial forms of the period. These buildings are of brick construction and retain original storefronts composed of frame or brick bulkheads, plate glass windows, transoms, recessed entrances, and have supporting cast iron columns or brick piers.

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Upper facade decoration includes corbelled brick decoration, rounded arch windows with brick hood molding, and wood, metal, or corbelled brick cornices. The interiors of most buildings were originally composed of open space with decoration confined to pressed metal ceilings, ornate staircases, and door surrounds. In addition to these types of details, the building at 1725 East 18th Street was also embellished with a small bay window at its second story corner. These buildings reflected the influences of the popular Commercial Italianate style of the period and retain much of their original character.

After 1900, construction of commercial buildings increased in the area along East 18th Street and Vine Street. The buildings at 1511-1513 East 18th Street, 1600-1610 East 18th Street, and 1819 Vine Street were built in designs typical of the period. All three buildings were originally built with large storefronts supported by brick piers and with upper facade detailing of corbelled brick. These buildings reflect the shift away from detailing such as arched windows associated with the Italianate style and instead have rectangular windows with stone or concrete lintels.

Other notable commercial buildings of the period include the one-story brick buildings at 1514 East 19th Street and 1516-1522 East 19th Street. Both buildings were constructed with identical detailing and originally displayed storefronts with large display windows, recessed entrances, and multi-light transoms. The exterior brick was given a white glaze and above the storefronts a large sheet metal upper facade was added. This sheet metal was stamped with various decorative moldings and displays a projecting cornice at the roofline. In 1910-1911, three identical buildings were constructed at 1705-1707, 1711-1713, and 1715-1717 E. 19th Street which featured commercial storefronts on the first floor and apartment space on the second floor.

The decade of the 1920s was a period of extensive commercial development in the 18th and Vine area. The majority of commercial buildings completed after 1920 were rectangular brick structures built with large storefronts and restrained upper facade decoration. In recent years buildings of this type have been identified as "Tapestry Brick," which denotes a relatively simple exterior brick facade. The Lincoln Building at 1601 East 18th Street, the Security Loan and Investment Association Building at 1816 Vine Street, and the building at 1619-1627 East 18th Street are all examples of this type of construction. Each building has storefronts of plate glass, transoms, and recessed entrances, while the upper facades have rectangular one-over-one sash windows and restrained brick decoration. This brick decoration is usually displayed in arrangements of header or stretcher courses in rectangular or diamond designs or in distinctive bands which extend the width of the facade. Concrete panels are also often interspersed to vary the upper facade masonry.

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Exceptions to these restrained designs include the Roberts Building on Vine Street and the Eblon and Gem Theaters. The Roberts Building was completed in 1923 with an exterior of white glazed brick, a stepped parapet, and large sheet metal cornice on the upper facade. The Eblon Theater at 1822 Vine Street was completed in 1923 and had a two-story brick facade with Spanish Revival detailing. The building was designed with a curvilinear parapet, arched entrances, decorative brick coursing, and a red tile roof shed canopy at the second story. This building fell into disrepair in recent years and was largely razed; however, its main facade on Vine Street remains standing.

The Gem Theater at 1615-1617 East 18th Street was built in 1912 and remodeled into its present appearance in 1924. Its glazed terra cotta facade is the most decorative of any commercial building in the district and reflects influences of Baroque forms of the seventeenth century. The theater has a curvilinear parapet and extensive detailing of terra cotta such as egg and dart molding, cartouches with floral designs, and acanthus leaf molding. A more restrained theater facade is that of the New Rialto Theater at 1701-1703 East 18th Street. This theater no longer retains its original first floor design, but the upper facade has decorative detailing of brick and stucco.

After 1930, no major commercial buildings were built in the 18th and Vine area and there are no examples of buildings with Art Moderne or Art Deco detailing. In recent years, alterations to storefronts have occurred, but the majority of upper facade detailing remains intact. Many buildings are presently vacant, and window and door openings have been covered with plywood to protect the buildings from vandalism and the elements.

Significance:

The commercial buildings in the 18th and Vine area are reflective of that area's most important period of growth and development in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and may be eligible under Criterion A in one or more of the following areas of significance: Ethnic Heritage--Black, Commerce, and Performing Arts. The 18th and Vine area was the primary commercial center for black residents of Kansas City and achieved its greatest prominence in the 1920s and 1930s when the area also served as one of the centers of the development of the so-called Kansas City style of jazz. The area retains a significant collection of commercial buildings which contained many of the city's most notable black businesses, clubs, and theaters.

The 18th and Vine commercial area evolved in the late nineteenth century as the southeastern section of the city became the home to many black residents.

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The earliest commercial buildings provided neighborhood services such as groceries, drugs, clothing, and other goods. Vine, East 18th, and East 19th streets in this area were primarily residential in character and commercial buildings were scattered throughout the neighborhood.

Between 1900 and World War I, the commercial activities in the 18th and Vine area increased substantially. In addition to the existing buildings, large two- and three-story structures were constructed along the 1500, 1600, and 1700 blocks of East 18th Street. Commercial activity also spread to adjacent blocks along Vine Street and East 19th Street. In the two decades from 1900 to 1920, the black population of Kansas City almost doubled from 17,567 to 30,719 and the area around 18th and Vine streets increasingly became a commercial center for black business.

Following World War I, the black population of the city continued to increase, recording a 25 percent gain to 38,574 by 1930. During this period, the 18th and Vine area experienced a building boom which lasted until 1930. Over a dozen major brick buildings were constructed in the 18th and Vine area in the 1920s, and its present appearance reflects this era of construction. With only a few exceptions, all residences were razed along the 1500, 1600, and 1700 blocks of East 18th Street and the 1800 block of Vine Street to make way for new commercial buildings. During these years the area also increased its reputation as the center for the city's black commerce and became a prominent entertainment center with the development of Kansas City jazz. Many of the commercial buildings in the 18th and Vine area also served as the locations of the clubs, dance halls, and speakeasies where jazz was played and the Kansas City style of jazz was developed and refined.

Prominent buildings constructed in the 1920s included the Lincoln Building, Roberts Buildings, and the building for the Security Loan and Investment Association. The Lincoln Building was built in 1921 and housed shops on the first floor, offices on the second floor, and lodge and dance halls on the third floor. The building was described by the Kansas City Call as "The Hub of Our Business Wheel" soon after its opening and it contained the offices of many of the city's most prominent black professionals. The Roberts Building at 1824-1836 Vine Street was constructed in 1923 and was the site of the first black owned automobile dealership in America. The upper floor of the Roberts Building contained professional offices and many prominent doctors and dentists occupied these offices in the 1920s and 1930s. At 1816 Vine Street, the Security Loan and Investment Association built a two-story brick building in 1922. This business was begun by a group of black investors as a building and loan to serve black residents of Kansas City.

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In addition to these well known buildings, other one- and two-story brick buildings were also built in the 1920s throughout the 18th and Vine area. Of particular importance were the three theaters which were built or remodeled during this decade. During the 1920s, the Gem Theater was remodeled and two new theaters, the New Rialto Theater and the Eblon Theater were built on 19th and Vine streets. The Gem and New Rialto theaters offered vaudeville performances, motion pictures, and jazz concerts. The Eblon Theater offered similar entertainment and also featured its own orchestra which performed daily.

Other buildings in the 18th and Vine area contained businesses of particular importance in the community, such as the offices of the Kansas City Call at 1715 East 18th Street and the business offices of the Kansas City Monarchs baseball team at 1517 East 18th Street. During these years the location of "18th and Vine" was nationally recognized as the center for the black population in Kansas City.

The 18th and Vine area maintained its vitality during the 1930s despite the Depression, and after World War II it continued to serve as the black community's commercial center, a reputation it maintained for several more decades. With integration and the movement of many black citizens to other areas of the city, the 18th and Vine area lost much of its business and several notable buildings were razed. The commercial buildings which remain are important reminders of the heritage of 18th and Vine and its prominent role in the history of the Kansas City black community.

Registration Requirements:

Commercial buildings in the 18th and Vine area are significant under Criteria A in the area of Commerce if they were the location of a business or other commercial enterprise in the 18th and Vine area from 1886 to 1941. The buildings must also retain integrity of setting and location, design, workmanship, and materials. The Lincoln Building, Roberts Building, and Security Loan and Investment Building [and Gem Theater] all meet these registration requirements for their prominence in black commercial history. In addition, the Lincoln Building and the Gem Theater are significant in the area of Performing Arts for their association with the development of Kansas City jazz in the 18th and Vine area. Because of the location of these buildings they are included as contributing buildings in the 18th and Vine Historic District.

Commercial buildings may also meet registration requirements if they form a significant grouping which retains integrity of setting and location and

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collectively have particular historical significance in the area's commercial growth and development. To be contributing these buildings must be contiguous at their original locations and over 75 percent must retain integrity of design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association. Buildings which retain integrity are those which have original upper facade detailing and materials. The retention of original storefront elements is not necessary if the majority of upper facade detailing remains intact. Buildings may also be significant if they retain sufficient detailing and form to evoke feeling and association with a particular era. Under these registration requirements the majority of the commercial buildings along East 18th, East 19th, and Vine streets would be considered contributing to the 18th and Vine Historic District. In addition, the buildings at 1600-1610 and 1705-1711 E. 18th Street and the New Rialto Theater also hosted clubs which were associated with the growth and development of Kansas City jazz and are considered contributing in the area of Performing Arts.

NAME OF PROPERTY TYPE: SOCIAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND RELIGIOUS
BUILDINGS

Description:

The 18th and Vine area contains a variety of buildings constructed in the early 20th century to serve the social, educational, and religious needs of the black community. These buildings were important assets to the neighborhood and are illustrative of the area's growth and development. Social buildings are represented by the Paseo YMCA and the building occupied by the Mutual Musician's Local # 627. Educational buildings are represented by the Attucks School on Woodland Avenue and notable churches in the area include the Centennial United Methodist Church, St. Paul Missionary Baptist Church, and Jamison Temple C.M.E. Church.

The Paseo YMCA is a four-story brick building with Colonial Revival influences and is the largest remaining structure in the 18th and Vine area. Completed in 1914, the building was designed with a decorative entrance surround and sheet metal cornice at the roofline. The building was constructed with a rear two-story wing which housed the facility's gymnasium and swimming pool. The

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building has not been extensively altered and retains its original exterior appearance.

The Mutual Musician's Local #627 moved to the building at 1823 Highland Avenue in 1923. This two-story brick building was constructed in 1904 as a multi-family residence. Despite a number of alterations, including changes to the fenestration and the application of stucco, the building was listed in the National Register in 1979 and as a National Historic Landmark in 1981 for its significance in the area of Music [Performing Arts].

To serve the growing black community at 18th and Vine, the Attucks School was constructed in 1905. This two-story brick building was constructed with Colonial Revival influences and contained class rooms on each floor. A two-story brick wing containing an auditorium and gymnasium was added in 1922 with detailing to complement the original building. Since 1922, the school has not been altered and retains its original design and character.

With residential growth in the 1910s and 1920s, several churches were built in the 18th and Vine area. The oldest remaining church in the neighborhood is the St. Paul Missionary Baptist Church (Grace Temple) completed in 1919 on Highland Avenue. This gable front church originally had its main facade of brick but a stone veneer was added in 1942. The building has minimal decorative detailing.

The Jamison Temple C.M.E. Church was completed in a rectangular, gable front plan in 1926. The building is of brick construction and is distinguished by its two-story columned portico on the main facade. Columns reflect the Egyptian Revival style which is a rare architectural form built in the city in these years. Since its construction the building has not been significantly altered. The Centennial United Methodist Church on Woodland Avenue was completed in 1928 and is of stone veneer construction. On the main facade is a two-story portico with large Doric columns. With the exception of a small entrance lobby added on the south facade the building has not been extensively altered.

Significance:

The Social, Educational, and Religious Buildings which remain in the 18th and Vine area are reflective of the neighborhood's prominence in the early 20th century. By the 1910s, the area surrounding 18th and Vine was the center for black commerce in Kansas City and was the city's most heavily populated black district. To serve the needs of the black community a number of social buildings and schools were constructed and various congregations erected churches during

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these years. Those which remain are important reminders of the prominence of 18th and Vine and may be significant in the areas of Ethnic Heritage--Black, Education, or Social History.

The Paseo YMCA was built in 1914 and was the primary social and community center for black residents of the city before World War II. The YMCA sponsored youth organizations, provided meeting space for community groups, and was the only indoor athletic facility available to blacks. It was the only major social service managed by the black community in the city in the early 20th century. The building is also significant as the site of the formation of the Negro National League baseball organization in 1921.

As the 18th and Vine area became a center for jazz in the 1920s it attracted a large number of musicians from across the country. To improve working conditions musicians formed a union known as the Mutual Musician's Local # 627. This union purchased the building at 1823 Highland Avenue in 1928 to serve as headquarters and provide assistance to jazz musicians and artists. The building contained union offices, meeting rooms, and a rehearsal studio on the second floor. The building was a center for jazz artists and music throughout the 1920s and 1930s. This significance in entertainment was recognized with its listing on the National Register in 1979 and as an Historic Landmark in 1981. It is included as a contributing building in the 18th and Vine Historic District.

The Attucks School is significant for its role in the educational history of the black community of Kansas City. The school is the oldest continually occupied school built for the city's black students. Constructed in 1905, the building has served students of the 18th and Vine area for over eighty years. Since the building was enlarged in 1922, few major changes have occurred to the school and it retains its original architectural character. The school was one of the largest to serve black students in Kansas City and it was primary educational facility for residential district at 18th and Vine. The school is the only educational facility remaining in the area.

The existing churches in the neighborhood reflect the era when 18th and Vine was a major residential area of the city. Hundreds of residents lived within a few blocks of 18th and Vine and organized church congregations throughout the early 20th century. The St. Paul Missionary Baptist Church, Jamison Temple C.M.E. Church, and Centennial United Methodist Church, were built between 1919 and 1929 and all were major churches with hundreds in each congregation. They provided spiritual support and social activities for residents of the 18th and Vine area during its heyday of the 1920s and 1930s.

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Registration Requirements:

Social buildings which meet registration requirements must represent major centers for community or social activities. These properties must also retain integrity of design, materials, craftsmanship, feeling, association, and integrity of site and setting. Under these criteria, the Paseo YMCA meets individual eligibility requirements in the areas of Social History and Ethnic Heritage--Black. The Mutual Musicians' Foundation Building also meets registration requirements for its historical significance. Although the building has been extensively altered, the property's historical importance was believed to outweigh the loss of architectural integrity when it was listed in the National Register and as a National Historic Landmark. In accordance with its listing the building is included as contributing to the 18th and Vine Historic District.

Educational buildings which meet registration requirements must be of particular importance in the educational history of the 18th and Vine area. Buildings must also retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and retain integrity of site and setting. Under these criteria, the Attucks School was determined to meet individual eligibility requirements in the areas of Education and Ethnic Heritage--Black.

In order to be eligible in the area of Ethnic Heritage--Black, religious buildings in the 18th and Vine area which meet registration requirements must be of particular historical importance to the community and reflect the area's period of significance. Religious buildings must also retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and retain integrity of site and setting. Under these criteria, no religious buildings in the 18th and Vine area were determined to meet individual eligibility requirements. However, the three churches included in this property type retain sufficient integrity to be included as contributing buildings in the 18th and Vine Historic District.

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G. SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION METHODS

The "Eighteenth and Vine Streets Historic District" was the subject of an Environmental Impact Study required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, as Federal funds (Economic Development Administration) were to be used in a development project for the area. As a part of that process, the National Register office was consulted to determine eligibility for the properties. In a letter dated September 3, 1981, and signed by Carol Schull, Acting Keeper of the Register, the office concluded that a district was eligible and recommended specific district boundaries based upon existing research and data.

A Memorandum of Agreement was reached on 21 January 1983, which stipulated that the Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Missouri nominate the district to the National Register of Historic Places within one year after the consummation of the agreement. A district nomination was prepared and submitted by the Landmarks Commission office to the Department of Natural Resources in 1984. This nomination was then forwarded to the National Register of Historic Places office in Washington D.C. Recognition of the area's significance also occurred locally with the designation of the "18th and Vine Streets Historic District" by the City Council of Kansas City through ordinance #55406 on August 11, 1983.

After review by the National Register office the nomination was returned to the Department of Natural Resources with concerns about documentation of significance and selection of boundaries. The National Register requested additional information and research to document the significance of the area in black history and Kansas City jazz, and to more fully develop justification of boundaries.

The Black Economic Union, a local economic development organization, contracted in 1989 to prepare revisions to the original 18th and Vine nomination for re-submittal to the National Register. Selected to prepare the revised nomination was Thomason and Associates, Historic Preservation Consultants of Nashville, Tennessee. Project Director was Philip Thomason who has an M.A. in Historic Preservation from Middle Tennessee State University. Project Assistant was Teresa Brum, who has a B.A. in Historic Preservation from Middle Tennessee State University.

After consultation with the Department of Natural Resources it was determined that the nomination should be placed in the Multiple Property Documentation

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Form to include the 18th and Vine Historic District and two individually eligible properties, the Attucks School and Paseo YMCA. All buildings were re-surveyed by the consultant, additional research was conducted, and a revised nomination was prepared. Research included an examination of materials on file at the Black Archives of Mid-America in Kansas City, a review of publications and documents at the Missouri Room of the Kansas City Library, and examination of information on file at the Kansas City Museum.

In addition to research on the 18th and Vine area, newspaper accounts, city directories, and other resources were examined to document black commerce and jazz in Kansas City during the 1920s and 1930s. From this data it was determined that no other area of the city existed or retained integrity as a significant grouping of resources within these historic contexts.

Because the archaeological resources of the 18th and Vine area have not been comprehensively surveyed, none are included in the nomination.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number H Page 2

Historic Resources of the 18th and Vine
Area of Kansas City, Missouri

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EIGHTEENTH AND VINE STREETS HISTORIC DISTRICT SITE PLAN MAP

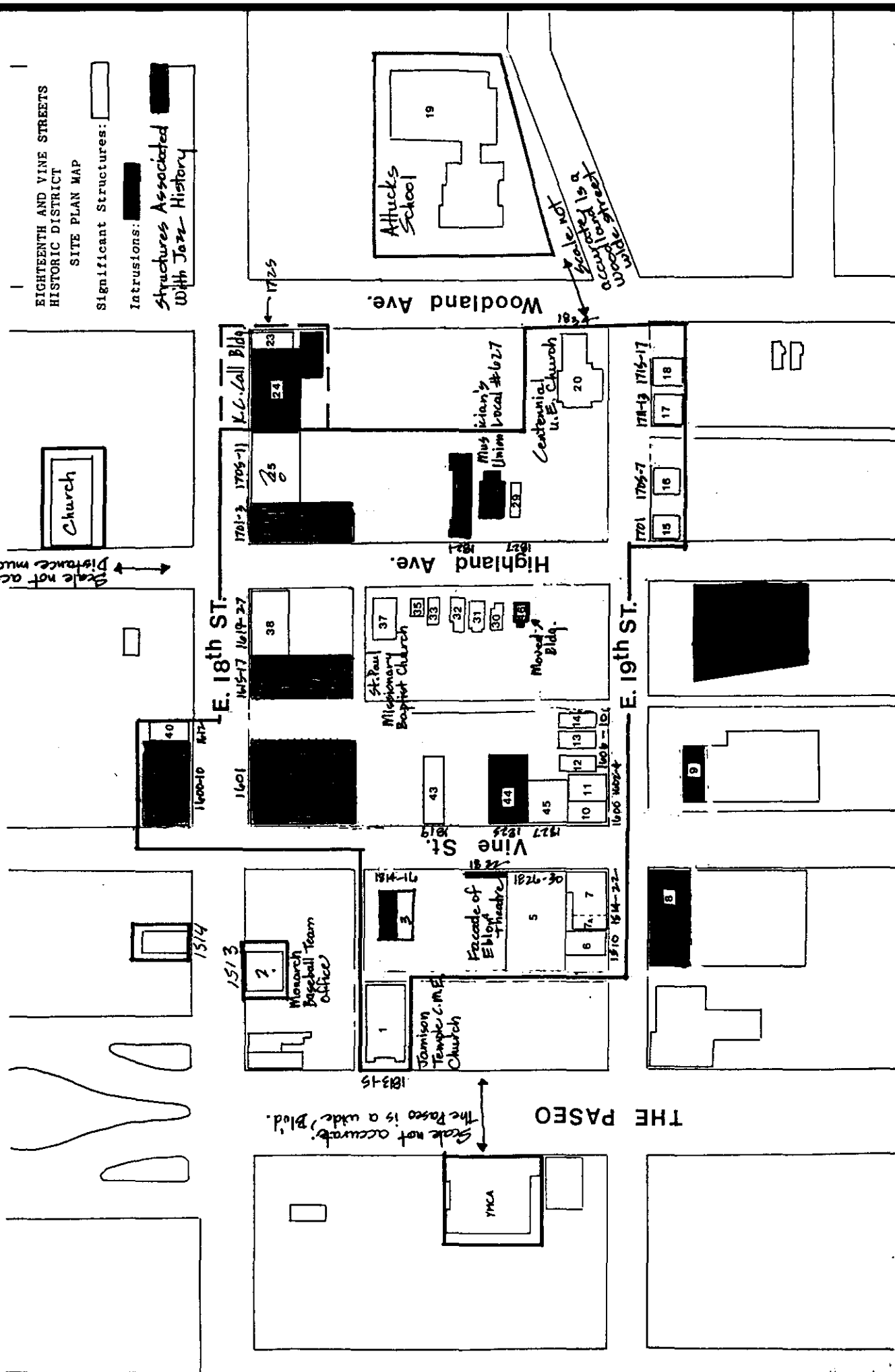
Significant Structures:

Intrusions:

Structures Associated
With Jazz History

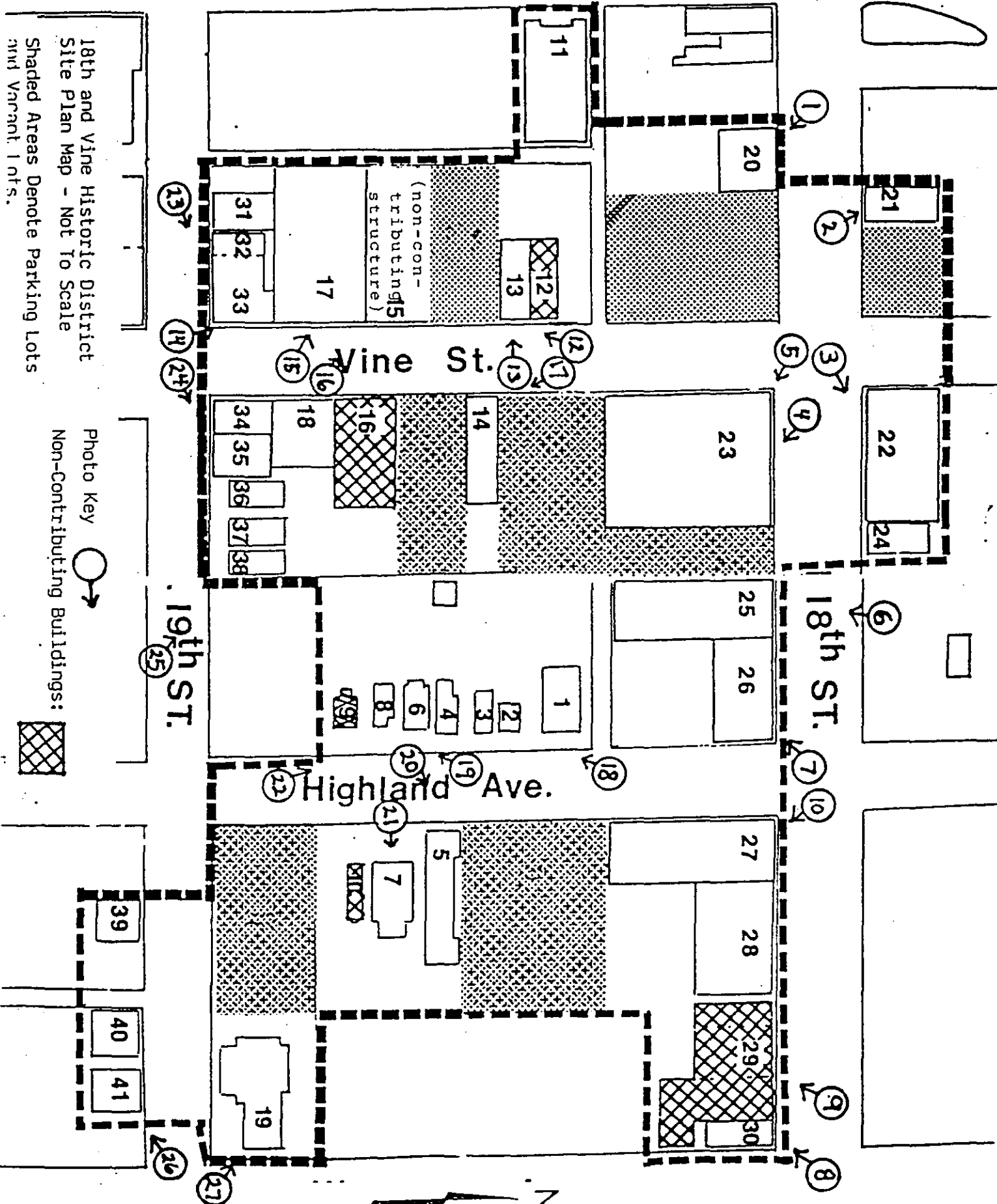
Scale not accurate
Distance much greater

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The Paseo is a wide Blvd.



THE PASEO

THE PASEO



ATTUCKS School
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Kansas City, Jackson County
5/365155/
4327605
KANSAS CITY Q
MISSOURI-1
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
(360) 3.8 MI TO INTERSTATE 35
368

ST. JOSEPH VIA INTER. 29) 50 MI.
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NORTH KANSAS CITY

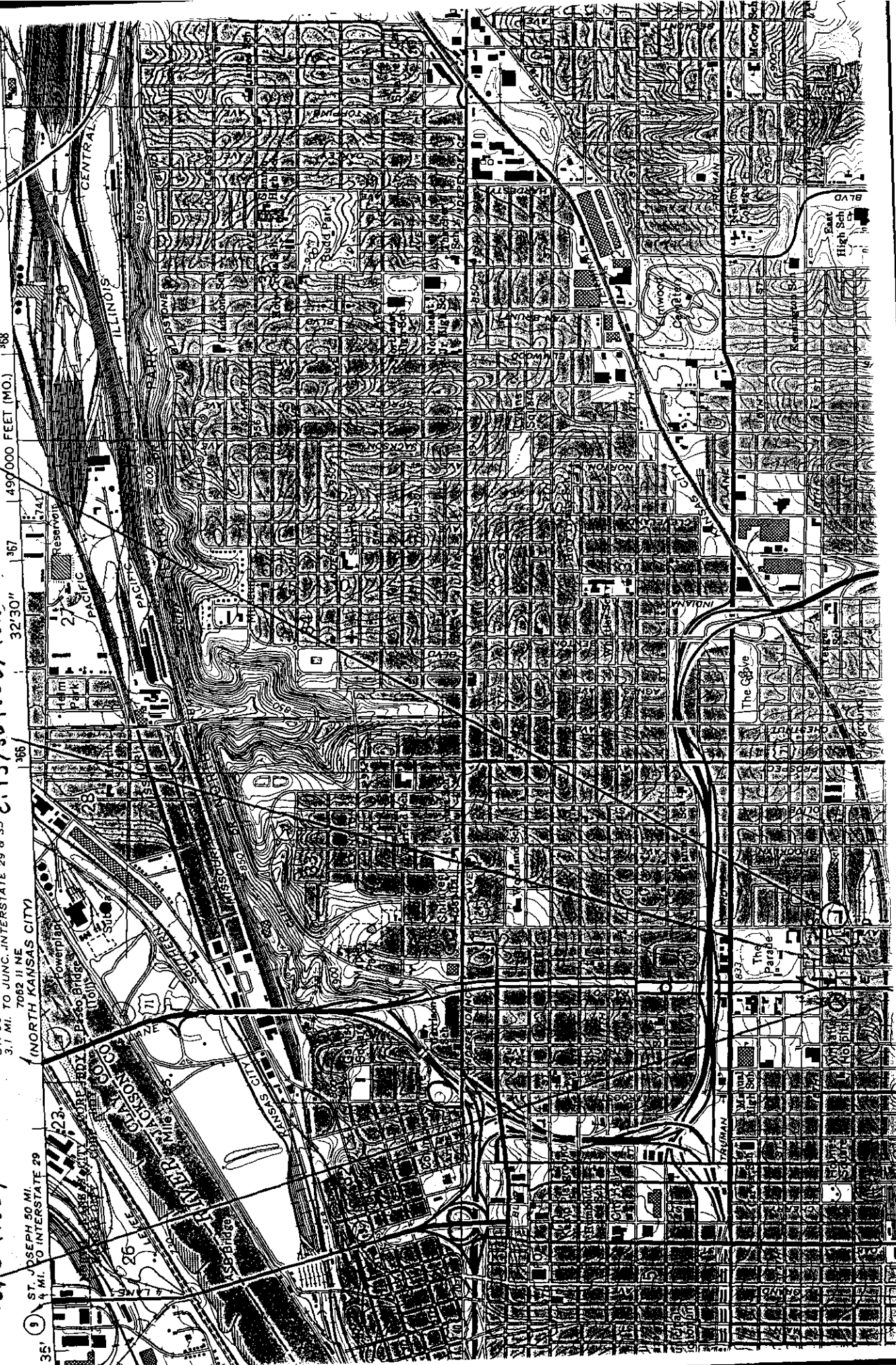
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260 3.8 M μ TO INTERSTATE 3:

7.5 MINUTE SERIES

260 3.8 MI TO INTERSTATE 3:



18th & VINE Historic District, Kansas City, MO
Photo #1 of 27





1812 E Vine HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
Photo # 30F27



18th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
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18th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
Photo # 4 of 27



18th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
Photo # 5 of 27

18th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
Photo # 6 of 27





18th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
Photo # 7 of 27



10th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
Photo # 8 of 27



18th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
Photo # 9 of 27



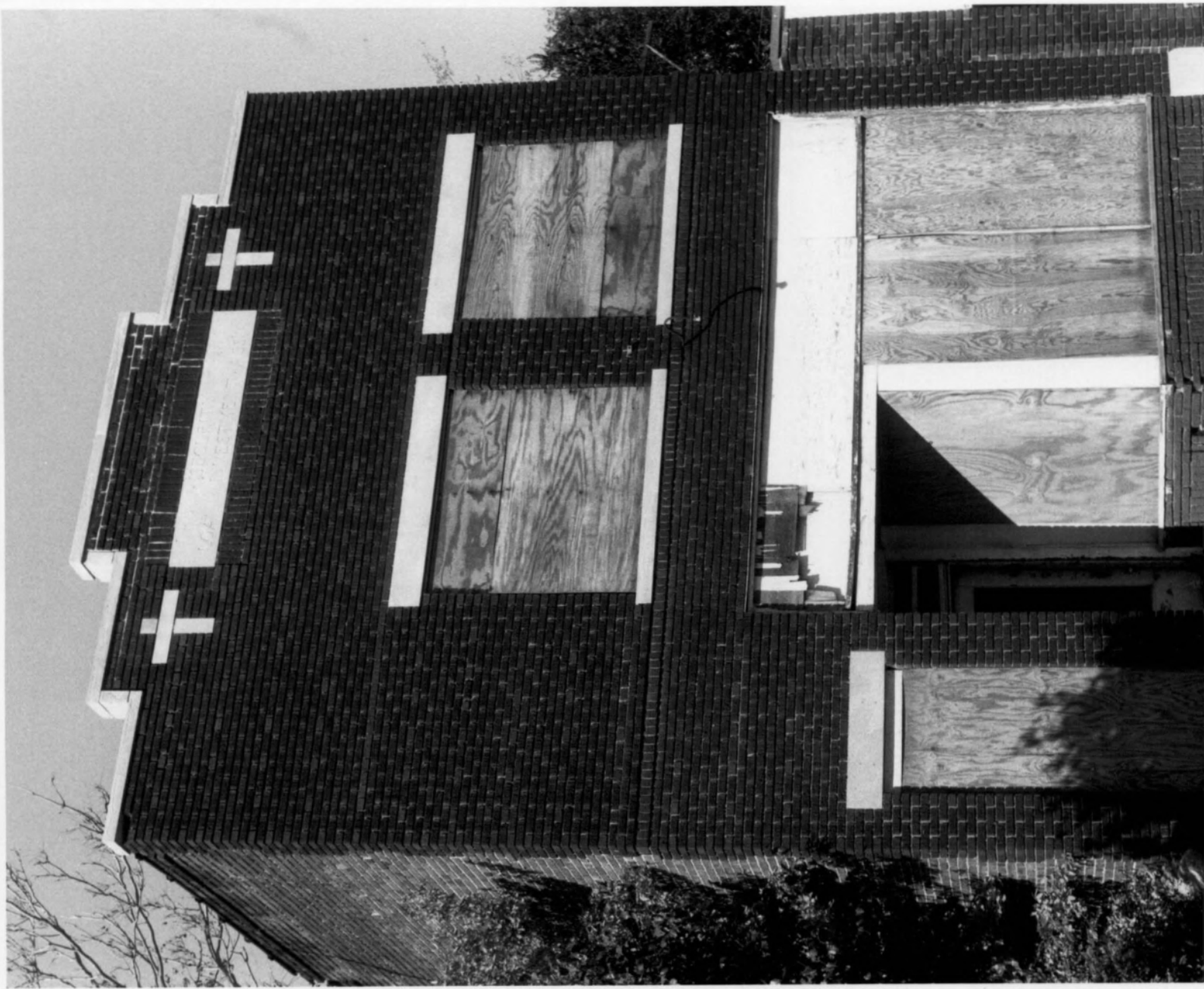
18th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
Photo # 10 of 27



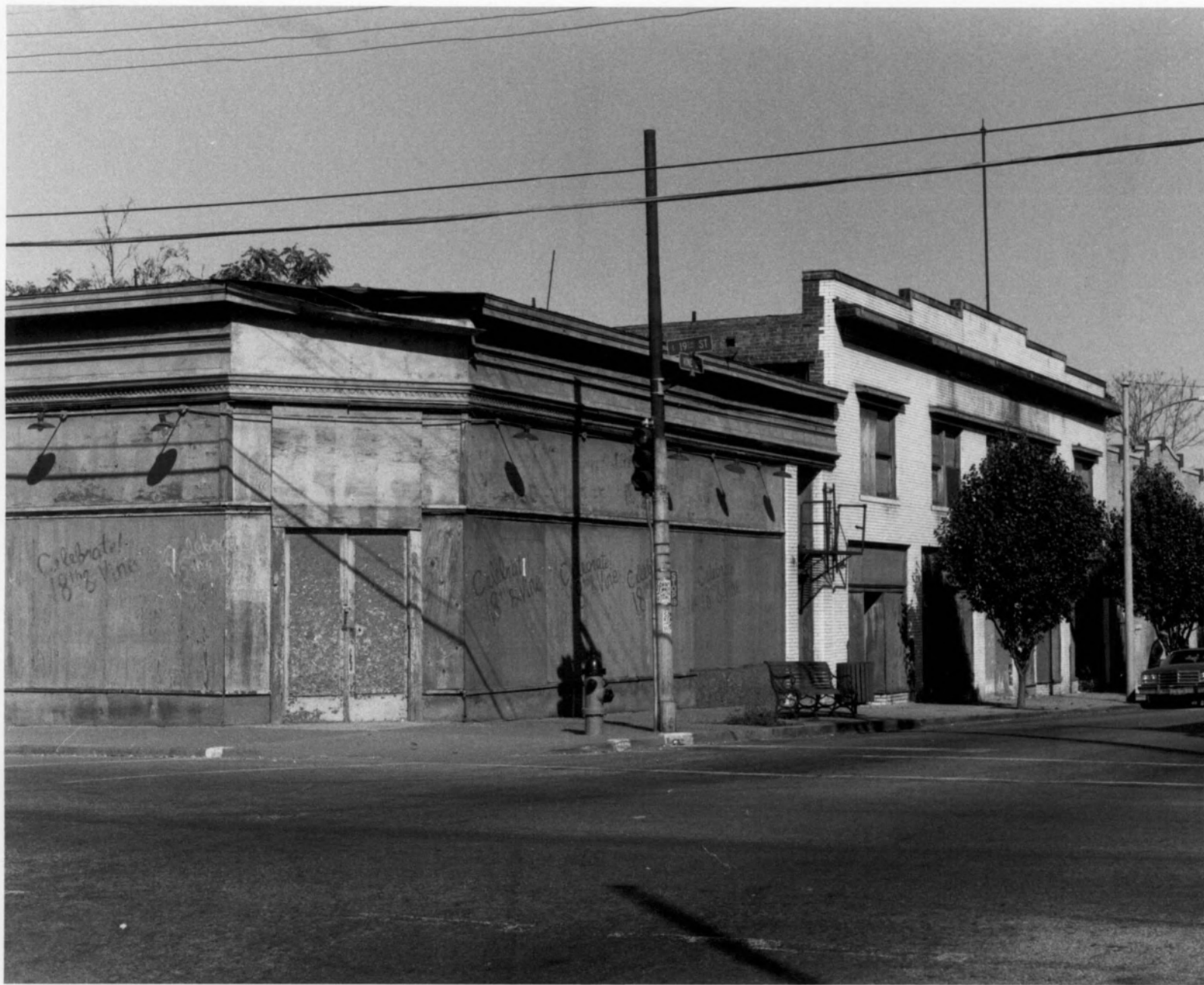
10th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
Photo # 11 of 27



18th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
Photo # 12 of 27



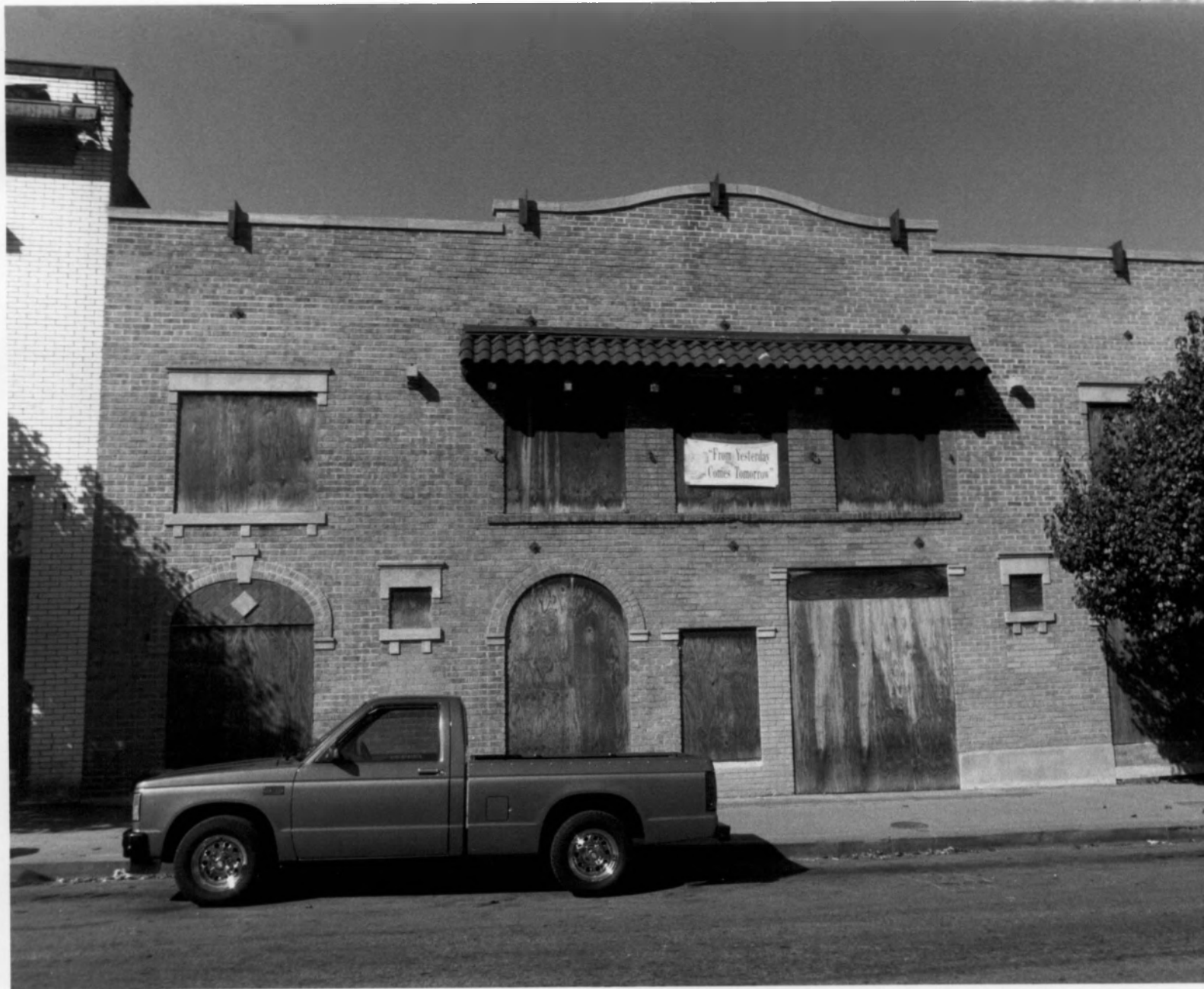
1824 VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
Photo # 13 of 27



18th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
Photo # 14 of 27



18th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
Photo # 15 of 27



18th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
Photo # 16 of 27



18th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
Photo #17 of 27



1818 E. VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
 Photo # 18 of 27



1812 E VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
Photo # 19 of 27



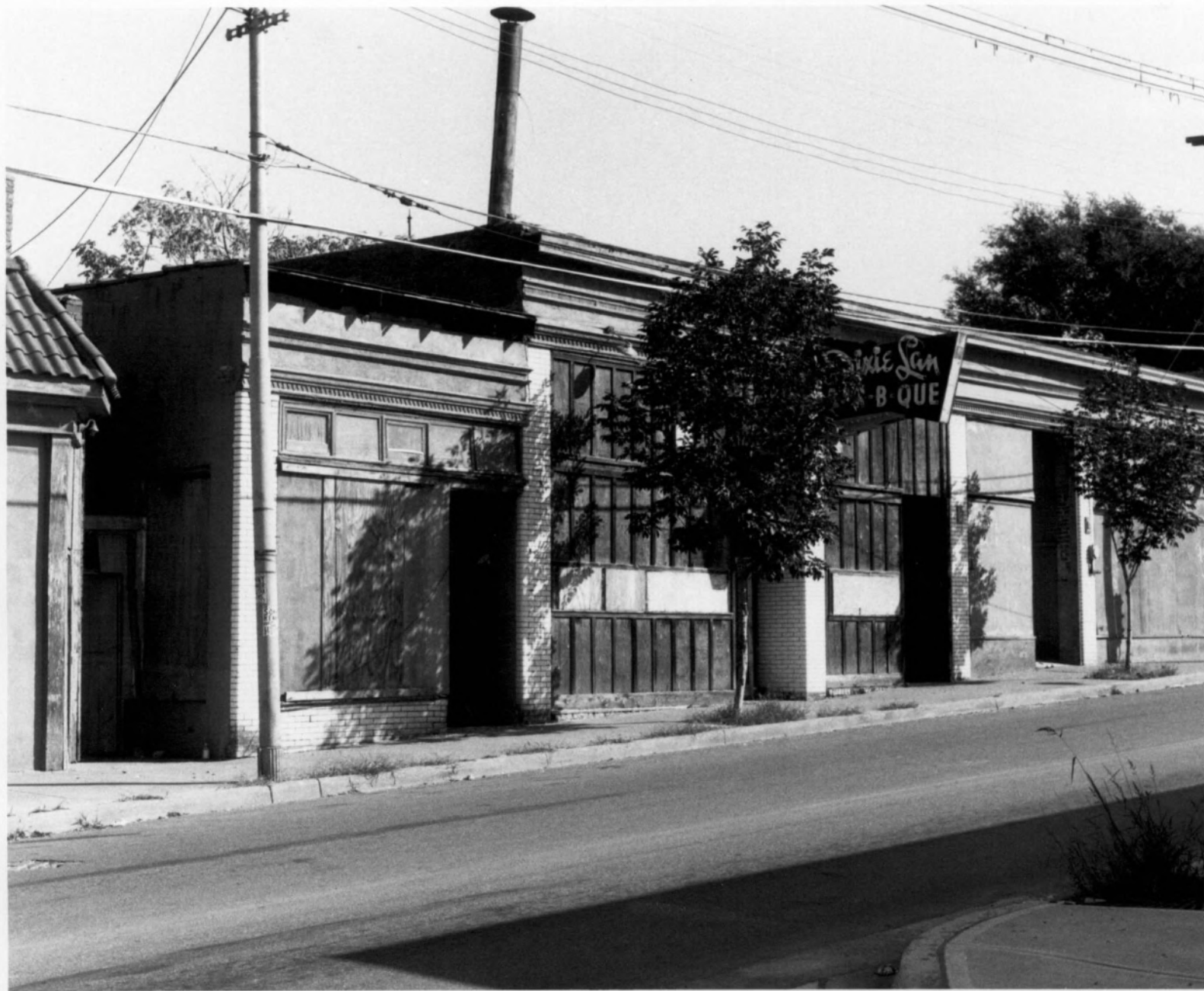
18th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
Photo # 20 of 27



18th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
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18th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
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1812 E VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
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18th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
Photo # 24 of 27



18th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
Photo # 25 of 27



18th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
Photo # 26 of 27



18th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
Photo # 27 of 27

EXTRA
PHOTOS



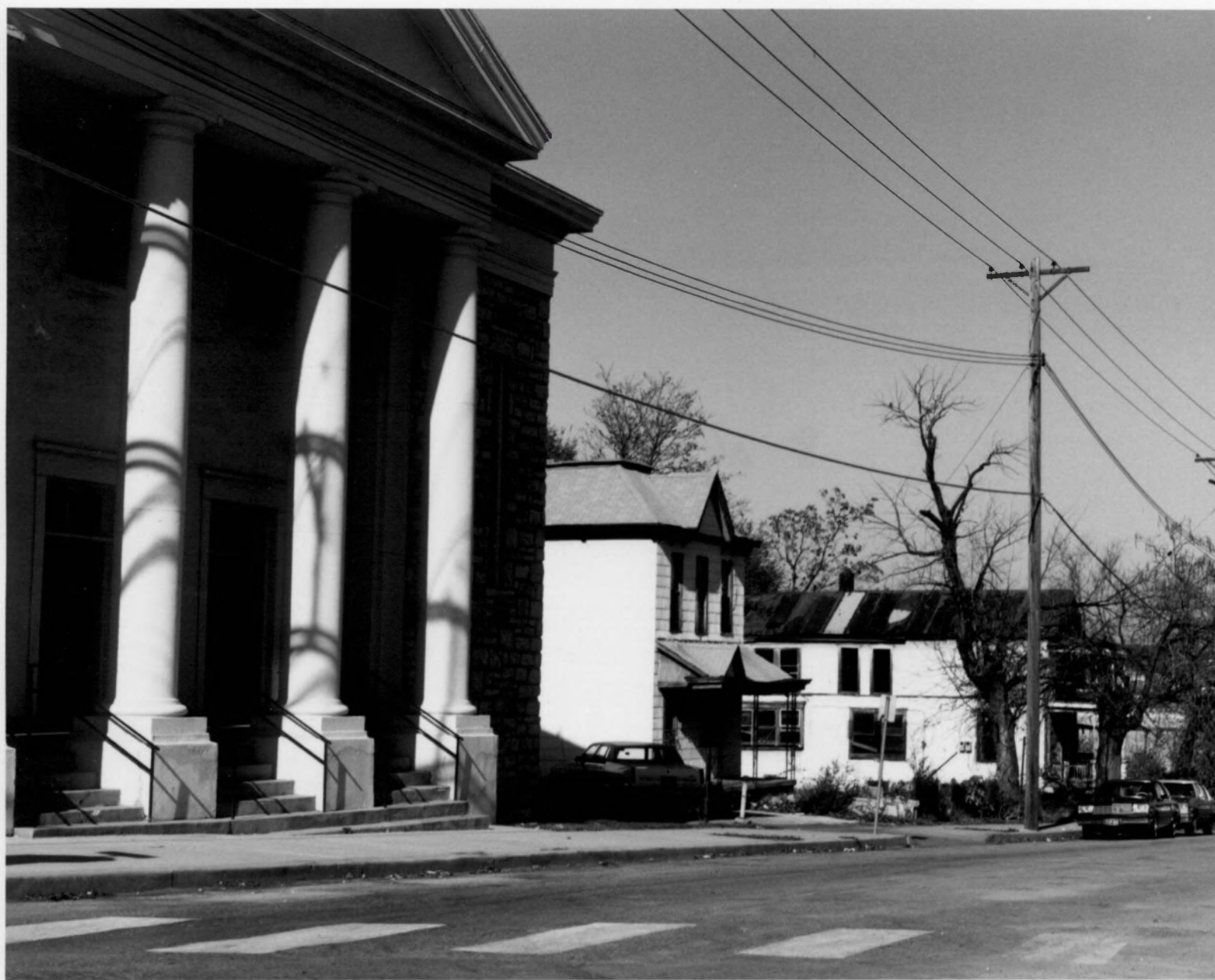




















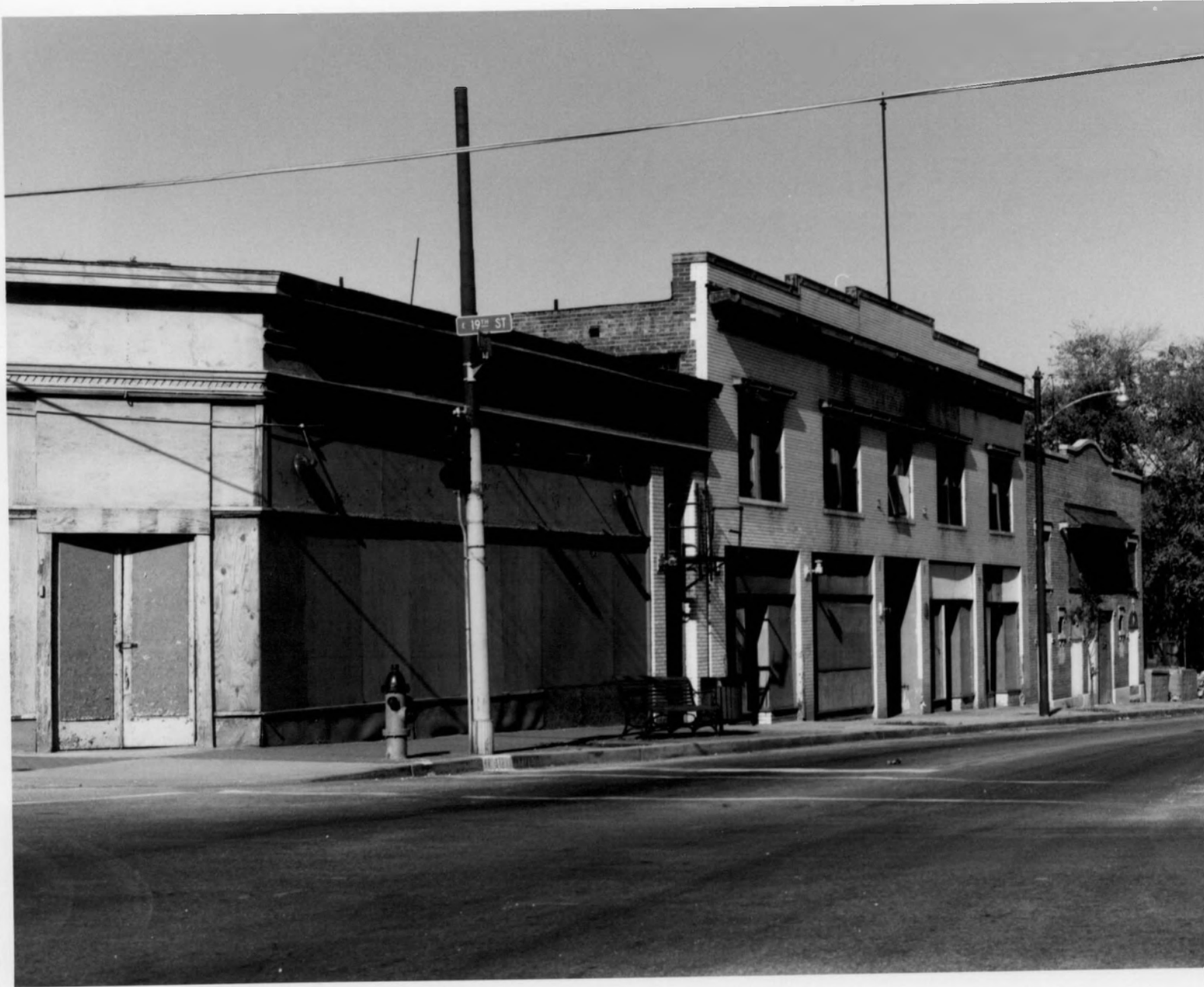






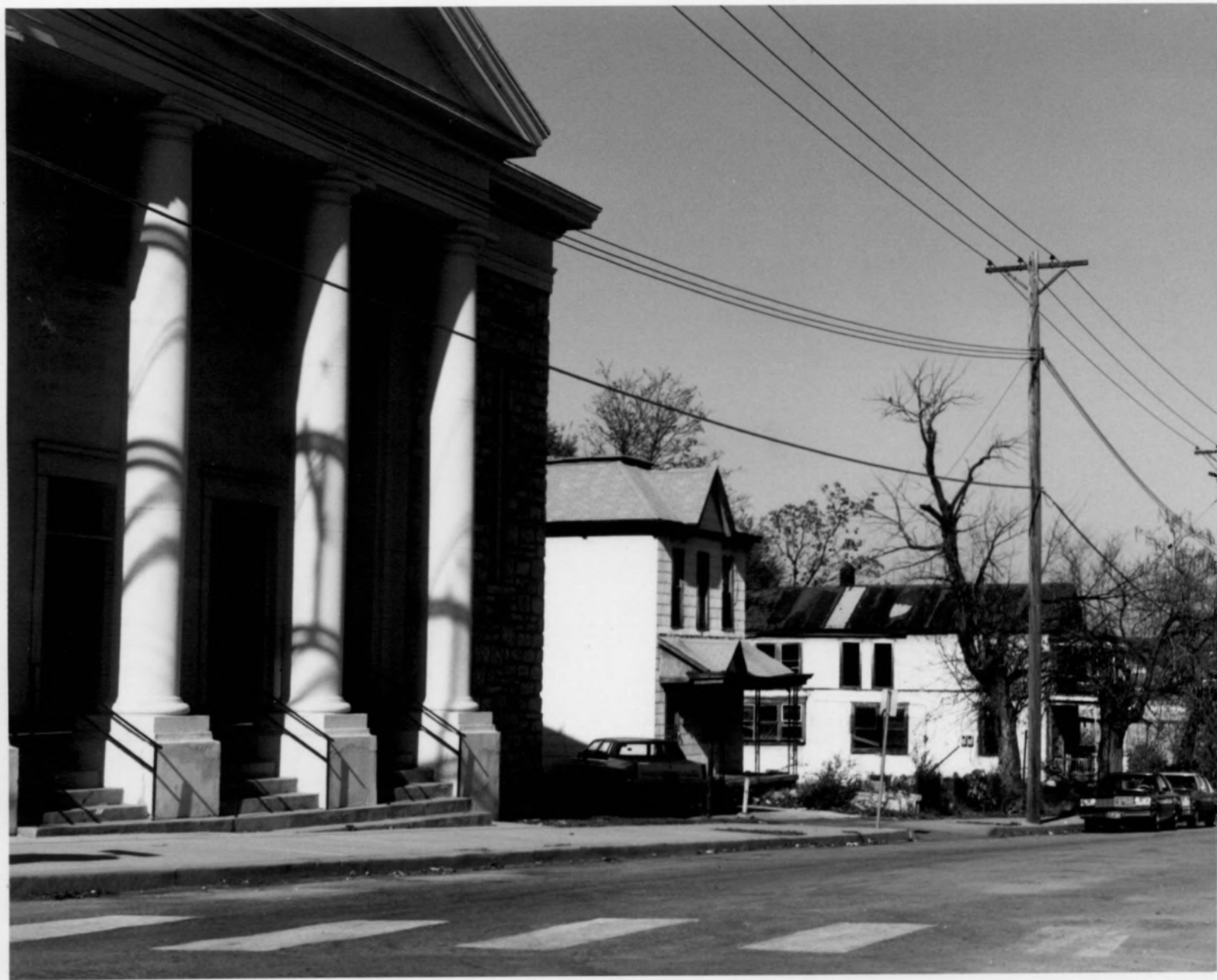










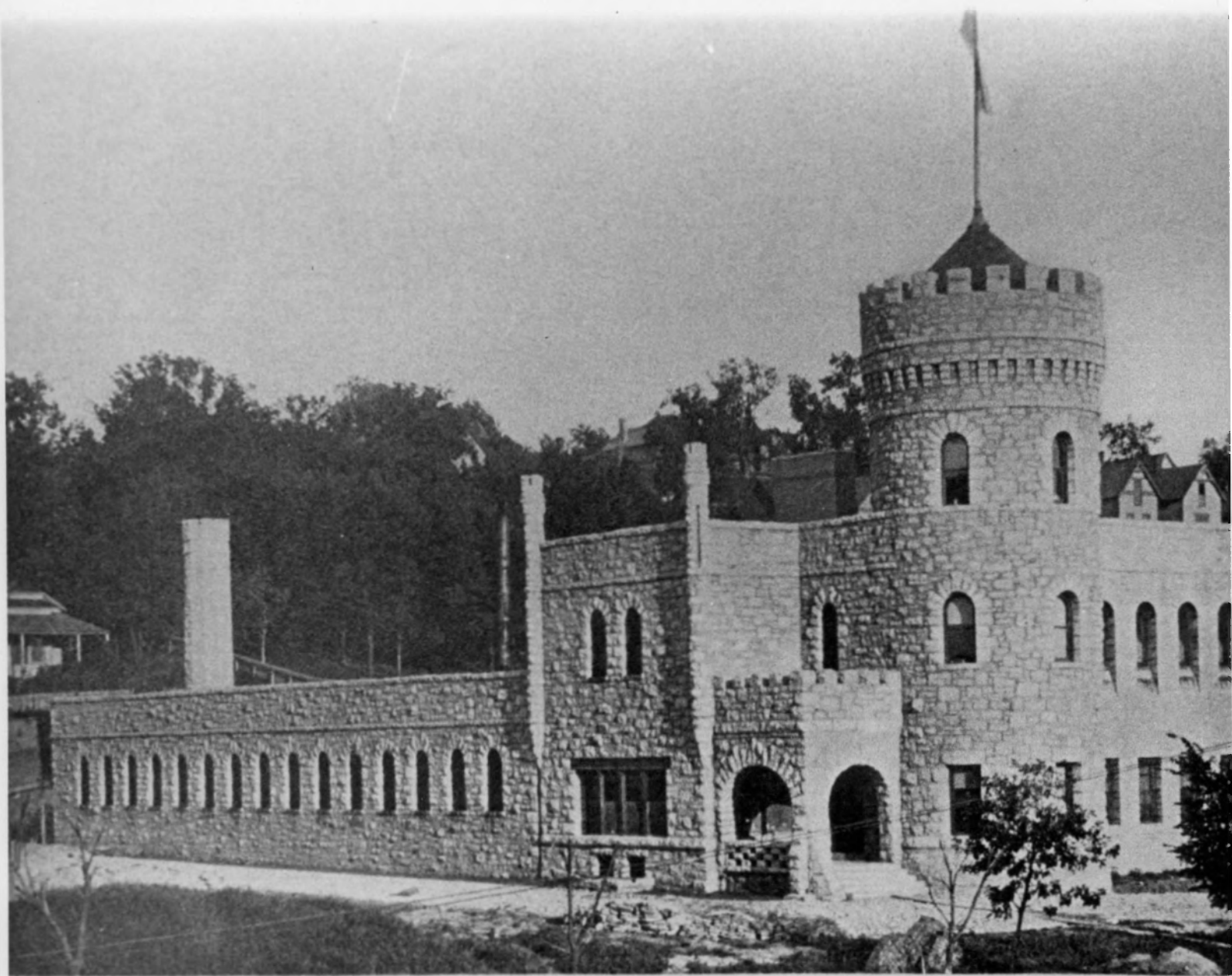












CITY WORK HOUSE

An admirable municipal institution. Notable for its striking exterior, and the perfect arrangement of its interior accom

18th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
PHOTO #1 of 27





18th & Vine Historic District, Kansas City, MO
Photo # 30f27



18th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
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18th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
Photo # 4 of 27



184 E VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
Photo # 5 of 27

18th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
Photo # 6 of 27





18th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
Photo # 7 of 27



18th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
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18th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
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10th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
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10th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
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18th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
Photo # 12 of 27

18th & NINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
Photo # 13 of 27





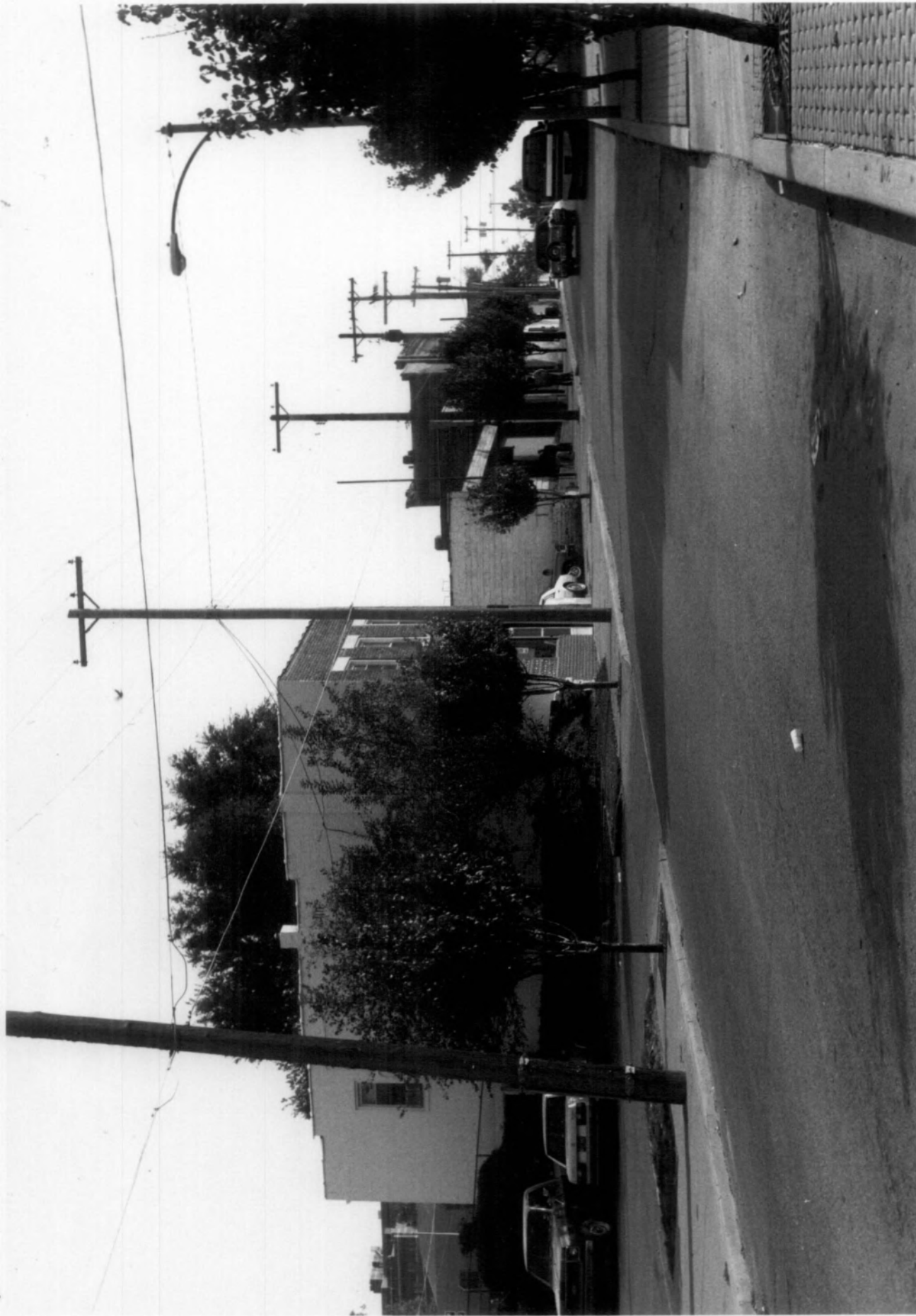
18th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
Photo # 14 of 27



18th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
Photo # 15 of 27



18th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
Photo # 16 of 27



18th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
Photo #17 of 27



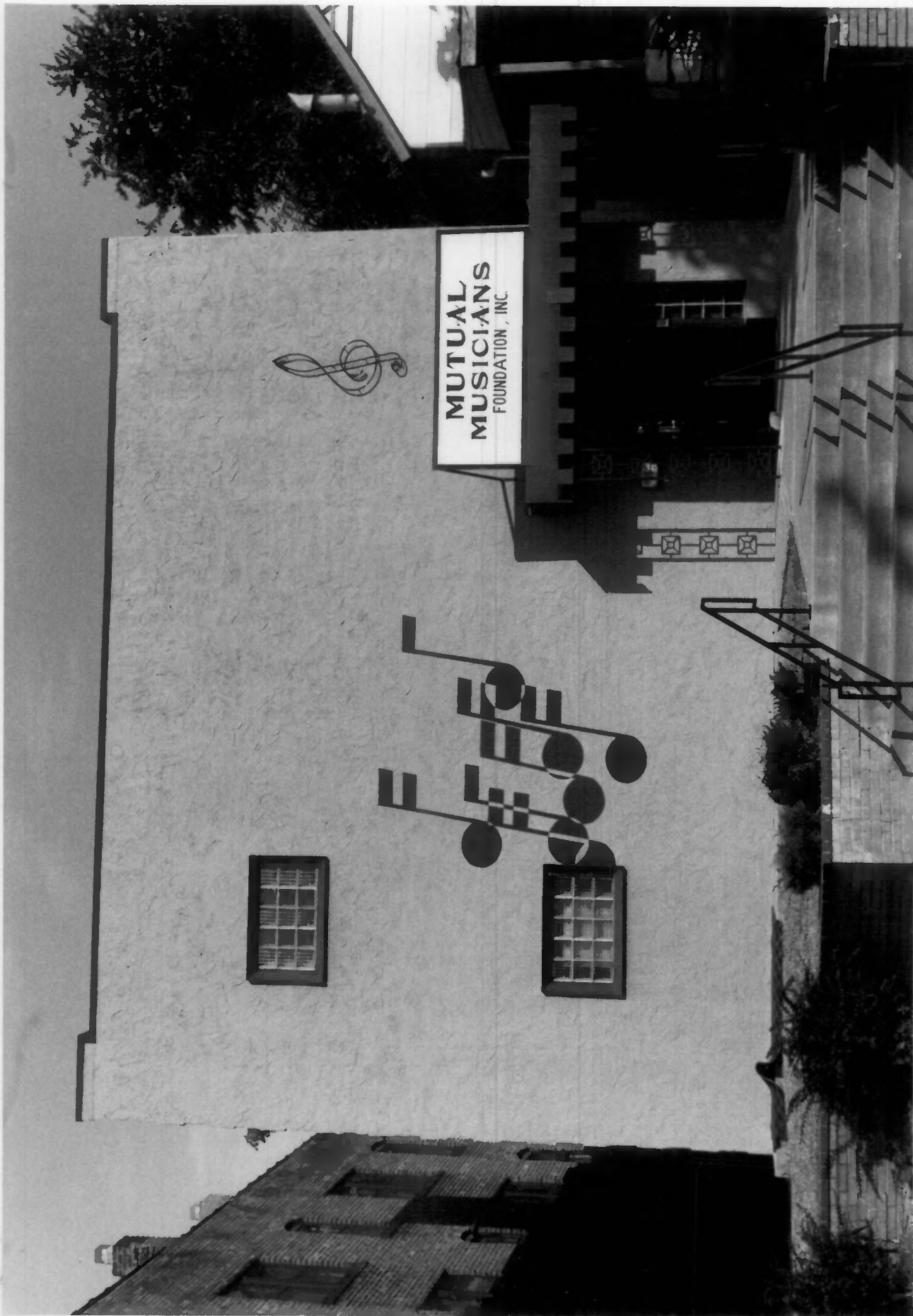
18th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
 Photo # 18 of 27



1820 E VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
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18th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
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18th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
Photo # 21 of 27



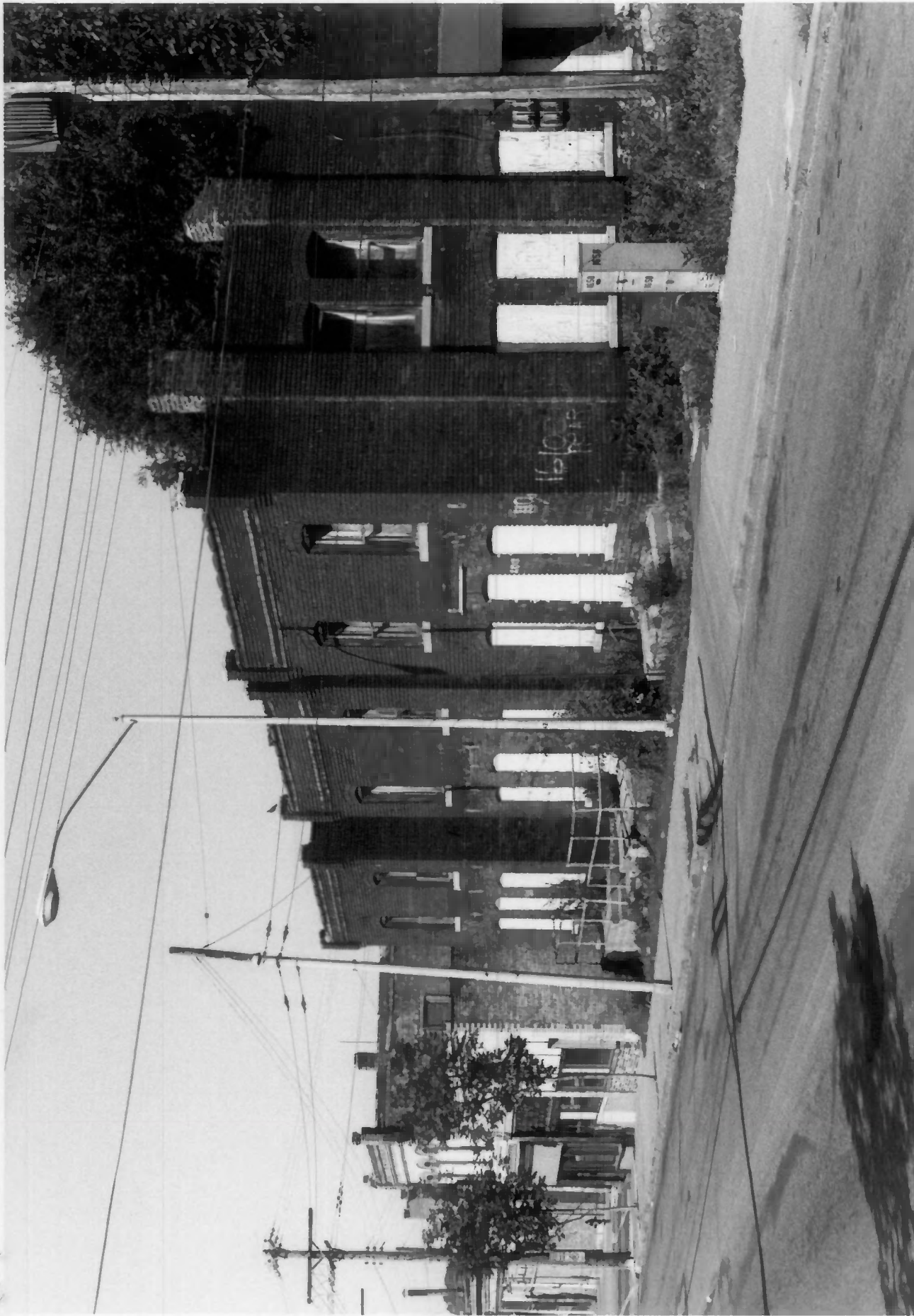
1842 1/2 VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
Photo # 22 of 27



18th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
Photo # 23 of 27



18th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
Photo # 24 of 27



1872 : VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
Photo # 25 of 27



18th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
Photo # 26 of 27



18th & VINE HISTORIC DISTRICT, KANSAS CITY, MO
Photo # 27 of 27

Eighteenth & Vine Streets
Historic District
Kansas City, Missouri
photographer: Sherry Piland
November 1983

Kansas City Landmarks Commission
City Hall - 26th Floor
414 East 12th Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

South side of east 18th Street;
view looking southeast. 1601
East 18th Street (site #42) at
far right.

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Eighteenth & Vine Streets
Historic District
Kansas City, Missouri
photographer: Sherry Piland
January 1984

Kansas City Landmarks Commission
City Hall - 26th Floor
414 East 12th Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

North side of East 18th Street; view
looking northwest. 1600-10 East 18th
Street and 1612 East 18th Street (Site
#'s 41 and 40) in center.

2 of 12

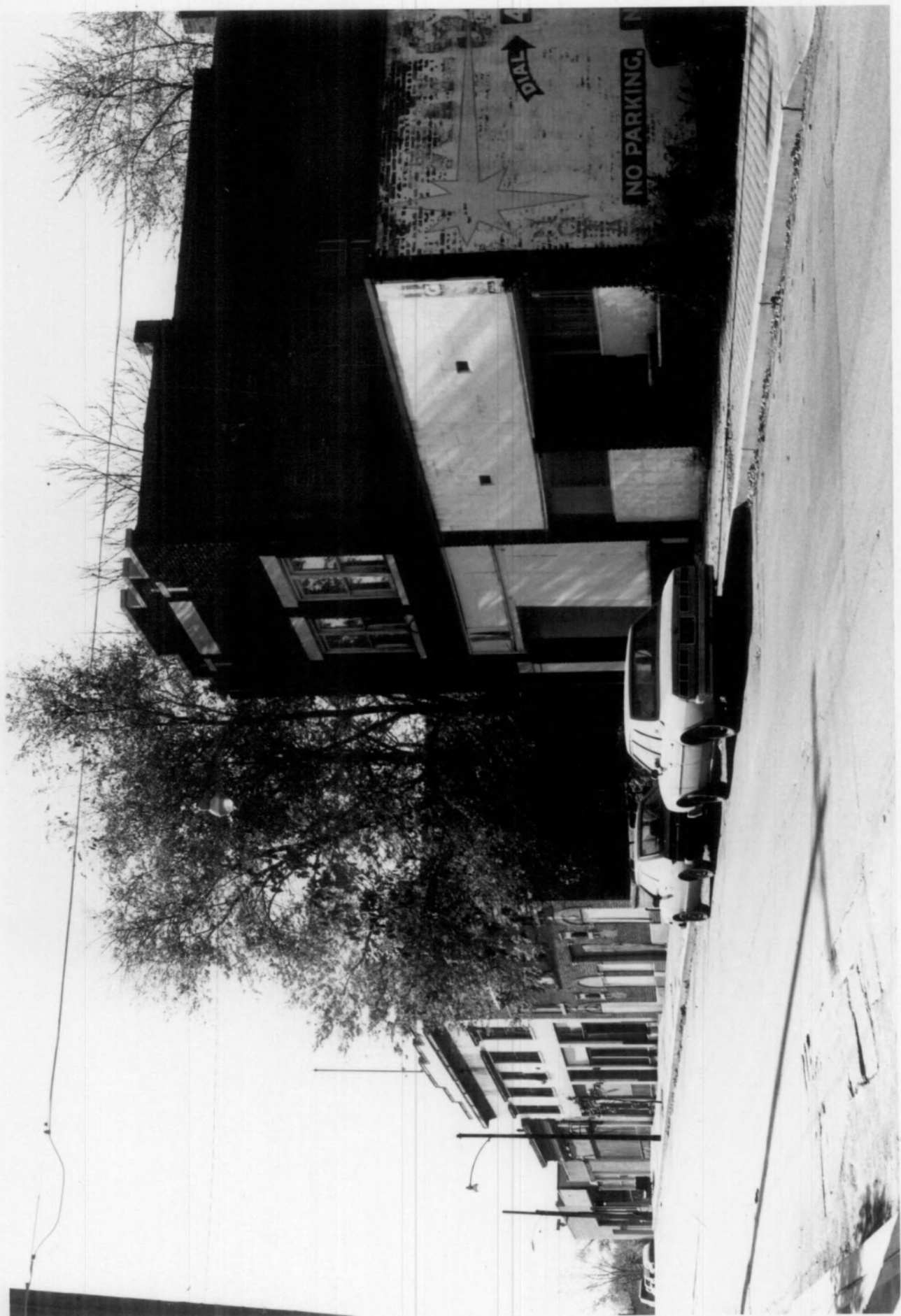


Eighteenth & Vine Streets
Historic District
Kansas City, Missouri
photographer: Sherry Piland
November 1983

Kansas City Landmarks Commission
City Hall - 26th Floor
414 East 12th Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

1800 Block Vine Street.
West Side.
View looking southwest
1814 Vine (site #2) at far right

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Eighteenth & Vine Streets

Historic District

Kansas City, Missouri

photographer: Sherry Piland

January 1984

Kansas City Landmarks Commission

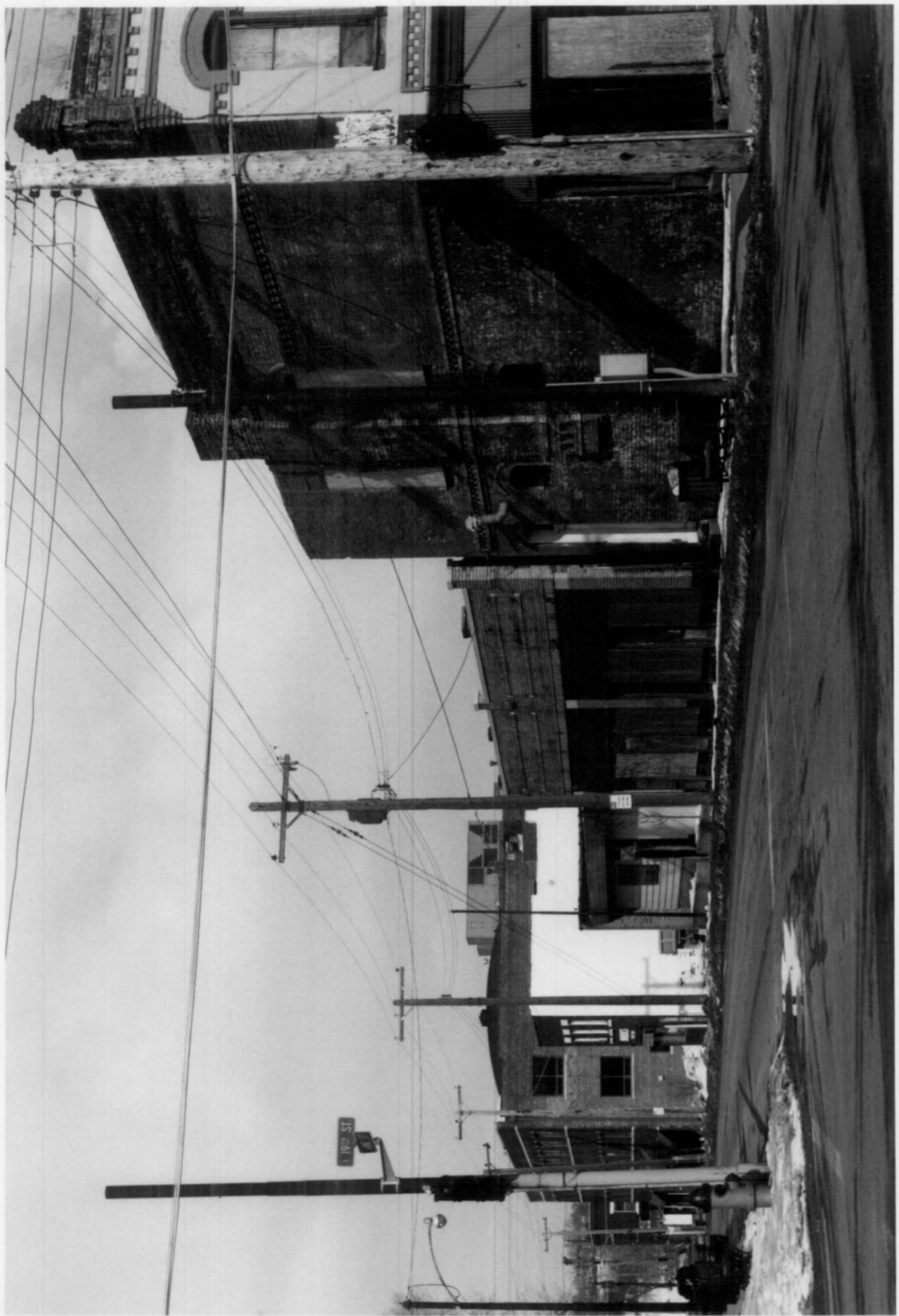
City Hall - 26th Floor

414 East 12th Street

Kansas City, Missouri 64106

1800 Block of Vine, east side. View
looking northeast. 1600 East 19th
Street (Site #10) at far right.

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Eighteenth & Vine Streets
Historic District
Kansas City, Missouri
photographer: Sherry Piland
November 1983

Kansas City Landmarks Commission
City Hall - 26th Floor
414 East 12th Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

1800 Block of Vine Street, West
side. View looking northwest
from left to right are site #'s
7, 5, and 4.

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Eighteenth & Vine Streets
Historic District
Kansas City, Missouri
photographer: Sherry Piland
November 1983

Kansas City Landmarks Commission
City Hall - 26th Floor
414 East 12th Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

1800 Block Highland Avenue
West Side.
View looking southwest.
1812-14 Highland (site #37)
at far right.

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Eighteenth & Vine Streets
Historic District
Kansas City, Missouri
photographer: Sherry Piland
November 1983

Kansas City Landmarks Commission
City Hall - 26th Floor
414 East 12th Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

1800 Block Highland Avenue.
East Side
View looking northeast
1821 Highland (site #27) center

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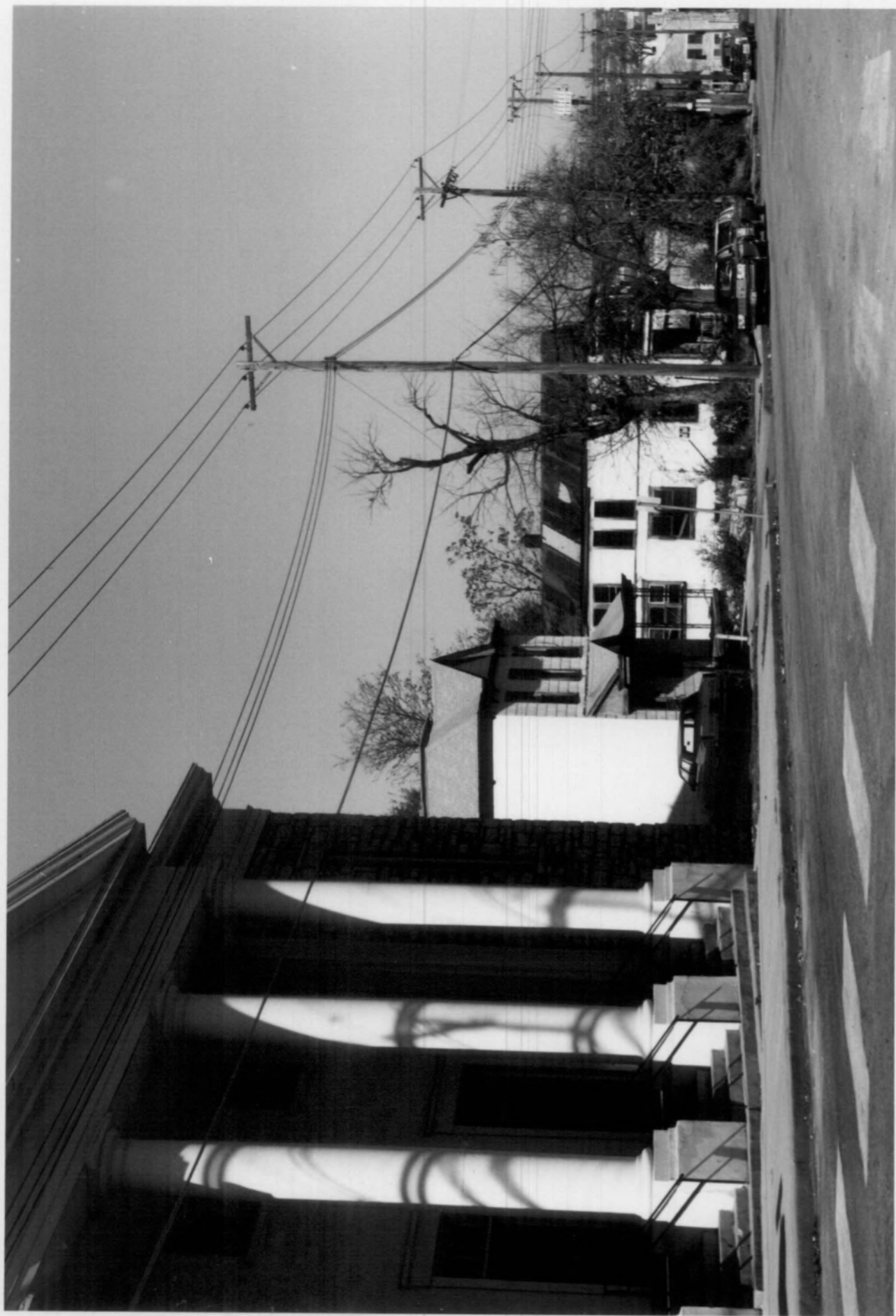


Eighteenth & Vine Streets
Historic District
Kansas City, Missouri
photographer: Sherry Piland
November 1983

Kansas City Landmarks Commission
City Hall - 26th Floor
414 East 12th Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

1800 Block Woodland Avenue.
West side.
View looking northwest.
1834 Woodland (site#20) at far
left.

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Eighteenth & Vine Streets
Historic District
Kansas City, Missouri
photographer: Sherry Piland
January 1984

Kansas City Landmarks Commission
City Hall - 26th Floor
414 East 12th Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

1800 Block of Woodland, west side. View
looking southwest 1725 East 18th Street
(Site #23) at far right.

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Eighteenth & Vine Streets
Historic District
Kansas City, Missouri
photographer: Sherry Piland
January 1984

Kansas City Landmarks Commission
City Hall - 26th Floor
414 East 12th Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

Southside of East 19th Street; view
looking southwest. 1715-17 East 19th
Street (Site #18) at far left.

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Eighteenth & Vine Streets
Historic District
Kansas City, Missouri
photographer: Sherry Piland
November 1983

Kansas City Landmarks Commission
City Hall - 26th Floor
414 East 12th Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

North side of East 19th Street;
view looking northeast. 1600
East 19th Street (site #10) at
far left.

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Eighteenth & Vine Streets
Historic District
Kansas City, Missouri
photographer: Sherry Piland
November 1983

Kansas City Landmarks Commission
City Hall - 26th Floor
414 East 12th Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

North side of East 19th Street;
view looking northwest. 1610
East 19th Street (site #14) at
far right.

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